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## TRADE BOOM IS ARTIFICIAL, GERMANS SAY

Sudden Recovery No Basis for Fixing of Reparations, It Is Claimed

PROGRESS IS LAID TO HEAVY BORROWINGS

Lower Annuities and Export Facilities Held Essential for New Payment Plan

This is the first of two articles dealing with Germany and the reparation question.

By HOWARD SIEPEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—It has not helped the German cause during the conference of the reparation experts to find the country enjoying what seems to be the world's most marvelous economic recovery. Of late, therefore, Germany has been endeavoring to minimize the importance of this economic reconstruction. The boom in business in 1927, so it is said, was artificial; the recovery of German industry is based on debt; reparation payments were made with the help of money borrowed abroad. Nothing would be more than to base an estimate of Germany's ability to pay reparations on this seeming recovery, the Germans hasten to declare.

The fundamental argument put forward here is that the Dawes Plan failed to prove that Germany could pay the standard annuity of \$200,000,000 marks, because it could not be stated how much of the money borrowed abroad was used for making reparation payments. The Agent-General for Reparations some time ago warned against borrowing too much abroad because this was not giving the Dawes Plan a fair test. But it is too late now to remedy matters. Some say that the entire amount of reparations was paid with the help of foreign credits. Thus, for instance, the report of the Reichsbank on business last year declares that "once more reparations have been paid for a whole year from borrowed money instead of from an economic surplus."

Borrowing Confuses Situation

Others, such as Prof. M. J. Bonn, a noted German economist, believe that reparations were paid from current revenues and profits in quite an orderly way, but that industry and the railways had to borrow money for meeting their needs. In the end it is the same, so he argues, whether money was borrowed for the

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## Argentine Party Visits Boston on Errand of Amity

Cultural Association to Study Means of Overcoming Misunderstandings

The felicitous blending of education and life in the United States has made a deep impression on the 20 or more members of the Argentine-North American Cultural Association who have arrived in Boston in the course of a tour of the country, to visit some of its leading educational institutions, to confer with prominent educators and representatives of other professions, and to look toward the possible establishment of exchange professorships and scholarships between the Argentine and the United States, and an organized method of overcoming some of the misunderstanding that still prevails in the Argentine with respect to life in the United States.

Dr. Ernesto Nelson, superintendent of the department of secondary instruction at the University of Buenos Aires, said that the cultural association was a young organization which had grown out of the desire of some of its members who have knowledge of Americans and the United States to spread a greater understanding of them among Argentines.

"We who have known the United States," he said, "know that people in the United States are not imperialists and it is a matter of extreme regret to us that there should be any lingering misunderstanding on the point. We came out, therefore, as an entirely unofficial commission of friends of the United States, to visit some of your great institutions, to discuss mutual problems with educators and professional people, and to gather material which is authoritative and which we may take back to our people at home, to help them to understand the United States."

Dr. Nelson said members of the party had been tremendously impressed with the extent to which life and education are intermixed, to the investigator of each country.

The party will visit Harvard University and other colleges, certain public schools and various historic and other points of interest.

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## Ice Builds Rapid Roadway When Winter Touches Baltic Sea



The sharp cold spell in Europe this winter is not indicated any better than by this picture showing a wide expanse of the Baltic Sea frozen for the first time in many decades. Not only is it

an attraction but a utility as well as herein shown by the people of Stralsund crossing over at a point between that town in Prussia and the Isle of Rugen.

## GROCERY SURVEY OPENS CAMPAIGN TO STOP WASTES

Entire Industry Enlisted in Effort to Lower Prices Paid by Consumers

This report of the effort of the United States Government and Louisville business men to bring about a more economic merchandising of groceries is written for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore, assistant to the president of the Sherman Corporation, industrial engineers and business consultants.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Business has recognized for some time in a general way that something has been wrong with distribution; that the cost of getting commodities from the producer to the consumer has been often more than the cost of producing the commodity, and that the distribution process has been choked by wastes and inefficiencies.

The Louisville grocery survey, which is the center of attention at the national conference here of executives of the grocery industry, under the auspices of the United States Department of Commerce and the board of directors of the survey, is revealing in this one typical trade territory just what is happening, and is accumulating a body of facts for the use of the entire industry. Not only are the methods and results of the survey of value in food distribution, but their implications for other industries are important, as is illustrated by the presence at the conference of representatives of the confectionery industry, the carpet and rug industry, and others.

Trade Concessions Costly

The desire of business for new outlets of trade and the concessions which have been given to certain classes of customers have been factors contributing to the dissipation of the economies of mass production, in the judgment of Sydney Anderson, president of the Millers National Federation, the chief speaker at the final conference sessions.

Mr. Anderson gave as part of his interpretation of the survey's significance that it will set up standards, by which the individual retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer contributing to the dissipation of the economies of mass production, will be judged. Standards in the trade as a whole. Standards in the industry as a whole. Standards in the industry as a whole. Standards in the industry as a whole.

Preliminary Report Made

A preliminary report of the two-fifths of the survey thus far completed has been made available. It says in part:

"In the final test the consumer decides which merchant shall succeed. So the merchant must defer to the customer. He can exercise his own judgment as to what to offer; the customer has the say as to what will be bought. There is a prevalent idea that the retailer must have what the consumer wants. But if supplying a certain consumer means

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## Greco-Serbian Parleys Ended

Venizelos Looks for a Happy Outcome of the Negotiations

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The examination of the Greco-Serbian protocols having been finished, Spyridon Polychronides is returning to Belgrade in relation to the adoption of views formulated in the text, on the final application of which Athens will insist energetically without consenting to further modifications.

## Winning of 'Northwest Territory' Recalled in Anniversary Pageant

Colonel Clark's Capture of Fort Sackville 150 Years Ago Commemorated at Vincennes, Ind.—Exploit Regarded as Most Daring in Revolution

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VINCENNES, Ind.—The Tri-Color of France, the Union Jack of Great Britain and the Stars and Stripes of the United States are blowing in unison over Indiana's oldest city this week, as incidents of 150 years ago are being re-enacted, and the site of old Fort Sackville, key to the Northwest Territory, is being cleared and rededicated.

The celebration opens the observance of the George Rogers Clark sesquicentennial year, designed to memorialize the exploits of General Clark and his Virginia "Long Knives" in the campaign against the British forces under Governor Henry Hamilton, which opened up the Northwest Territory in what is described by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart as "by far the most adventurous and daring campaign of the Revolution."

President Coolidge, Harry G. Leslie, Governor of Indiana, and James Alton James, dean of Northwestern University, collaborated in opening the celebration—Mr. Coolidge by touching a button which exploded a charge

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## IRON BOLSHEVIK RULE DEMANDED BY STALIN PARTY

Communist Conference at Moscow Gives No Sign of Modifying Policy

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The conference of the Moscow Communist Party organization now proceeding gives no sign of modification of the basic party policy of hastening industrialization, promoting collective forms of agriculture and economically crushing the kulaks, or richer peasants.

On the contrary, both the leading speech at the conference which was delivered by Stalin's close political associate, V. M. Molotov, and the resolution which the conference adopted following this speech, devoted considerable attention to attacking the so-called Right Deviation Party and warning its adherents against the consequences of ignoring party decisions and discipline.

The conference adopted a resolution apparently designed to check any open manifestations of dissent such as the resignation from important posts by Right leaders, demanding that the central committee "at the present difficult moment should guarantee observance of iron Bolshevik discipline by every party member on whatever post he may stand. This must mean unconditional fulfillment by every party member, including members of the central committee, of the work committed to him."

Trotsky Charges "Frame-Ups" by Stalin Group's Agents

BERLIN (AP)—Leon Trotsky, in an article published in Volkswehr, organ of the Opposition Communists in Germany, charged the Stalin group in Soviet Russia with a policy of inciting agent provocateurs to plant evidence incriminating the Opposition Communists in Russia.

The mere announcement that the opposition is a counter-revolutionary party does not suffice," Trotsky wrote. "Nobody takes such a declaration seriously. The more oppositionists are excluded and sent into banishment, the more their numbers have grown within the party. Extreme necessity compels him (Stalin) to bring the opposition into connection with attempts and with preparation for armed rebellion." "frame-ups" in the near future to discredit the Opposition and asserted that several weeks ago such an attempt, "conceived according to all the rules of 'Bolshevik provocation'" was made but failed.

CHINA RATIFIES KELLOGG PACT

NANKING, China (AP)—The Nationalist Government on Feb. 27 ratified China's accession to the Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

## FRENCH DEFEND RIGHT TO KEEP PACTS SECRET

Deny Plans for Defense in Emergency Affect Dutch in Any Particular

By Cable from MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Following instructions received from The Hague, the Dutch Minister here, Jonkheer Loudon, called at the Quai d'Orsay to ask Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, whether the pretended text of the Franco-Belgian military convention published a few days ago in the Utrechtse Dagblad was authentic.

The views of French Government having been already expressed in a communiqué issued Feb. 25, the attention of the Dutch delegation was called to it. There was nothing to add officially to this. The Dutch démarche under the circumstances has caused much surprise in diplomatic circles. The French denial, it is understood, refers, of course, to the text of the 1920 Franco-Belgian treaty as published by the Dagblad and to an alleged military convention of 1927.

Treaty Registered With League

What is admitted is the existence of a treaty with Belgium made in 1920 which was duly registered with the League of Nations and which was described as being for defensive purposes only.

Furthermore it is contended that it is quite proper that the League of Nations should keep secret military arrangements which amplify such treaties. That secret plans have been drawn up between the military staffs of the two countries has been openly stated. That, however, are in any way directed against Holland is emphatically repudiated and their defensive character is emphasized.

Allowed in Locarno Pact

The French have pointed out also that the Locarno Treaty provided explicit for military co-operation of France and Belgium in case of unprovoked aggression on the part of Germany or of a flagrant contravention of certain articles in the Versailles Treaty.

The Quai d'Orsay deprecates use of these facts being twisted so as to cause friction between the Dutch and Belgian people or between the Dutch and French. Therefore the so-called revelations of the Dutch newspaper are completely and indignantly repudiated by France. The temper of the French Chamber which is now discussing ratification of the Kellogg pact is regarded as giving additional assurance of French pacifist sentiment.

Germans Now Question Attitude of England

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Suspicion directed here at first against France and Belgium after publication of the alleged Franco-Belgian military agreement is now suddenly turned against England.

The question asked by the Manchester Guardian whether English officers have discussed with French or Belgian officers military questions in connection with a possible defensive war against Germany is taken up by Germany and repeated with emphasis.

England as a guarantor of the Locarno pact may not discuss such matters with one partner only, it is said here. It is futilely doubted whether English officers have communicated with German officers regarding a defensive war against France.

Germans Extend Trials of Lignite Gas for Cooking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The scheme to supply towns in the Rhineland and Westphalia and neighboring provinces with gas for cooking and lighting purposes from the Ruhr coal mines, thus eliminating the local gas works, many of which need modernization, has led to a similar movement in the lignite mining industry of Central Germany.

Extensive experiments have been made with a view of obtaining a gas from lignite suitable for lighting and cooking purposes and which could be conducted over long distances. A new experimental plant has been built in Kassel. It will be able, it is said, to produce a gas which possesses the same qualities as hard coal gas.

## EDUCATORS KEEN ON WHAT HOOVER WILL DO TO HELP

Believed Willing to Meet Him in Integrating Federal Education Field

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND—Ten thousand educators in session here would like to ask President-elect Hoover one question: "Will the new Administration set up a federal department of education and welfare?"

Most of them hope the answer will be "No," and in order that there may be no misunderstanding of the position of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, a resolution is being drafted declaring that education is a national concern, and that it merits the aid of the entire Nation through the organization of a federal department of education alone, unhampered by welfare work.

The legislative council of the association is planning a campaign in the next Congress to obtain the appointment of a committee on education, which will favor a bill for a federal department devoted to education alone, the same kind of bill which has been introduced for the last 12 years and which never has come to a vote.

Leaders realize that Mr. Hoover is likely to put through a reorganization plan which will bring various educational agencies now scattered together with an undersecretary in the Department of the Interior.

The association declined to approve such a reorganization move when it was contemplated by Congressional action a few years ago, because the educators hoped, and still hope, that Congress will give them a department for education alone. Indications are that they would not now be hostile to such a move on Mr. Hoover's part, that indeed they would welcome it as a recognition and integration of educational agencies which might lead to a federal department of education.

Recall Harding Proposals

But the educators remember the efforts put forth during the Harding Administration to make them accept a federal department of education combined with welfare, a proposal on which they turned their backs when they last met in this very city of Cleveland, declaring plainly at that time that education, and education alone, was what they wanted.

Now that the reorganization plan again looms, educators are wondering if it means a possible linking of education with welfare, and accordingly are seeking a definition of welfare. Might it mean the education combined with vocational guidance or social betterment, to which the educators have no great objection, or would it mean an alliance with public health agencies, from whose control American public education so far has tried to keep itself free?

Mr. Hoover's reported intention to strengthen the educational arm of the Government through reorganization is looked upon by Miss Charl Williams, field secretary of the association, as paving the way for establishment of the new department in the next Congress.

Shows Straws Bent to Wind

In support of her contention that the present Congress is favorably inclined toward the maintenance and extension of public education, Miss Williams points to the introduction of a bill for the establishment of a bureau of education to begin a three-year study of secondary education to cost \$25,000, the enactment of additional appropriations for vocational education, passage of the bill to curb activities of unreliable degree-conferring institutions in the District of Columbia, and the voting of money

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## Minnesota Selected as Attorney-General



WILLIAM D. MITCHELL

## FORCES LINE UP IN BRITISH MOVE FOR PROSPERITY

Big Employers' Groups Join in Melchett Plan for Peace in Industry

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The General Council of the Trade Union Congress has accepted the invitation of the Federation of British Industries and the National Confederation of Employers' organizations to a conference on industrial peace. This means that negotiations for improved co-operation in industry that have long been proceeding between the trade unionists organization, representing 4,000,000 workers, and the group of employers, headed by Lord Melchett, are to be participated in and continued by the two national bodies entitled to speak authoritatively for British employers as a whole.

This is regarded as a big advance, though the Trade Union Congress expects to find that it will have to move slower with the conservative employers who have come in than was the case with the more progressive capitalists included in Lord Melchett's group.

It is proposed that the broader negotiations on a national basis about to open, shall not interfere with the continuation of those with the Melchett group, which have already resulted in a considerable measure of agreement, making on the one side for fuller recognition of the Trade Union Council as the workers' chief negotiating body, and on the other for a lessening of those restrictions upon output resultant from the inadequacy of the share labor has hitherto enjoyed in the proceeds of industry.

E. F. Leicester, general secretary of the National Industrial Alliance, one of the affiliated Labor organizations taking part in the conference said: "We are witnessing an experiment in co-operation at the top and the discussion so far has been chiefly on an academic plane. The spirit of co-operation, if it is to achieve anything of a permanent character, must filter from the top to the bottom and the theoretical must be translated into the practical. To the same extent, as the Nation's general welfare is dependent upon its education system, as applied to all classes, so will the broadest conceptions of industrial well-being depend upon the grasp of the manifold and intricate industrial conundrums shown by the rank and file of industry."

## Japan Bans Arms in Shantung Area

Neutral Zone Along Railway Will Be Kept Clear of 'Reactionary Elements'

SHANGHAI, China (AP)—Japanese press dispatches from Tsingtao quote the Japanese Consul-General there as stating that within the Japanese

patrolled neutral zone along the Shantung Railway "any activities by reactionary elements, the arms traffic, establishment of enlistment stations or troop invasions are prohibited."

It also was declared that any Japanese taking part in such movements would be expelled from Shantung.

CHEFOO, China (AP)—The U. S. S. Trenton, with Rear Admiral John R. Y. Blakely and Leroy Webber, United States Consul, aboard, has left for Tengchow and Lungkow to investigate conditions there.

These ports are held by revolting Nationalist troops, reputedly under the leadership of the former Shantung war lord, Chang Tsung-chang.

PANAMA CANAL PUT ON WATER "RATION"

BALBOA, C. Z. (By U. P.)—Simultaneous arrival of the dry season in the Panama Canal Zone and a surge of increased traffic through the canal

has caused a program of water conservation at Gatun Lake to be instituted which will last until the spring rains start about April 1, in order to assure the navigability of the canal. The projected dam at Alhajuela, will provide additional storage for the dry season when it has been completed.

## HOOVER NAMES DEMOCRAT TO CABINET POST

Attorney-Generalship Reported Accepted by W. D. Mitchell of Minnesota

DRY COOLIDGE MAN WELL RECOMMENDED

Favored by Supreme Court—Donovan Thought Disqualified by Wet Views

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Authoritative information that William D. Mitchell, Solicitor-General of the United States, a Coolidge Hoover Democrat from Minnesota, has accepted President-elect Hoover's invitation to become his Attorney-General definitely completed half of the new Cabinet.

With only a few days remaining before his inaugural, Mr. Hoover has still to make final decision on five Cabinet posts—Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, Post Office, and War. For each of these places he has narrowed down the list of possible selection to two or three men.

The Cabinet as far formulated consists of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry L. Stimson, Governor-General of the Philippines, for Secretary of State; Charles C. Adams, Boston, Mass., as Secretary of the Navy; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president, Stanford University, to be Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Mitchell for Attorney-General.

Settles Perplexing Problem

Mr. Mitchell's acceptance settled for Mr. Hoover the most perplexing problem of his Cabinet. To carry out his plans for important reorganization of the prohibition enforcement machinery and a tightening up of the entire justice system, Mr. Hoover wanted an outstanding attorney, was at the same time a sincere dry and an able administrator.

Several men put forward for the post would measure up in one or perhaps several respects, but would fall in another, which in most instances related to their dry views.

This was particularly the case of William J. Donovan, Assistant to the Attorney-General. Mr. Donovan is a former personal and political friend of the President-elect and was frequently called in by Mr. Hoover to assist him during the latter's presidential campaign.

But although a personal dry, Mr. Donovan is opposed to prohibition. His selection as Attorney-General was strenuously opposed by dry organizations as well as other close friends of Mr. Hoover, among the foremost being William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho. Mr. Donovan's wet views were in most respects the President-elect turned to other men. Mr. Mitchell was brought to his attention by the highest recommendations.

Favored by Supreme Court

It is widely known that the entire United States Supreme Court indicated that it favored his selection as Attorney-General. William H. Taft, Chief Justice, privately expressed the highest regard for Mr. Mitchell, and a former member of the tribunal, also in private, declared that the court considered Mr. Mitchell the ablest attorney to appear before it.

Mr. Borah also strongly urged Mr. Mitchell's selection. He has a high regard for the latter as an attorney and administrator.

The one question that was raised concerning Mr. Mitchell was his party politics. He is listed as a Democrat, and frankly asserts that he has supported Democratic candidates. However, in 1924 he voted and worked for President Coolidge, and in 1928 he was an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Hoover. He was appointed Solicitor-General by President Coolidge in 1925.

In Minnesota Mr. Mitchell was associated with the fusion movement that opposed the Nonpartisan League, a Farmer-Labor Party. He is a dry and a Prohibitionist. Before taking up law he was an engineer. His father was a member of the Minnesota Supreme Court for 20 years.

He studied at the University of Minnesota and Yale. He was a law partner of Justice Pierce Butler of the United States Supreme Court, and is a veteran of the Spanish-American and World Wars.

## LAW FIRM STARTED BY GIRL AND FATHER

Partnership Established After Daughter Gets Diploma

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Establishment of a law partnership between father and daughter has been recorded at Redwood, N. C.

The select member of the firm is J. M. Sharp, who has been practicing law since 1907, and who served Rockingham County for several terms in the State Legislature. The junior member is Miss Susie Sharp, and the style of the firm is "Sharp and Sharp."

Miss Sharp graduated from the Redwood High School and on Feb. 2 obtained her diploma upon graduating in law from the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Miss Sharp intends to make court appearances, having qualified.

HOUSE HAS 17,273 BILLS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Members of the House have sent 17,273 bills to date on their way through the legislative machinery during the Seventieth Congress. During the first session, 14,143 bills were introduced, and during the second session, which will end on March 4, 3,130 have been introduced.



## EXPERTS DEBATE ACTUAL FIGURES ON REPARATIONS

Germans Reminded of War  
Debt Charges Faced by  
British and French

PARIS (AP)—The reparations experts are now beginning to get down to the discussion of actual figures, particularly cash transfers.

Owen D. Young, in presiding over the full committee, has avoided having definite sums brought forward either by the Germans or French members because the French figures might have meant defiance by the Germans and the German figures derision by the French. Mr. Young, J. P. Morgan and Thomas W. Lamont exercised all their influence in preventing anything like ultimatums.

Now that the reparations total has been broken into three categories, unconditional cash annuities, conditional cash transfers, and payments in kind, the experts are freely discussing actual figures, although the present ciphering is merely tentative.

### Protection of Currency

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, who has one continuous purpose in view, the protection of German currency, has intimated that Germany ought not to be called upon for cash transfers, of more than 800,000,000 gold marks (approximately \$192,000,000) or at the utmost 1,000,000,000 (approximately \$240,000,000).

The debtor members of the sub-committee discussing this question mention 1,500,000,000 marks in unconditional payments which would just about pay the debt annuities due the United States from the allied powers. Ultimately, it is thought, the unconditional transfers will probably be fixed somewhere between 1,000,000,000 and 1,500,000,000 marks.

### Compare Debt Budget

The other two subcommittees dealing with protected cash transfers and payments in kind have somewhat easier problems. The French view is that the total in the three classifications should foot up at least to 2,500,000,000 marks which amount is being paid in the current Dawes plan year. Dr. Schacht's effort is to keep down the amount of unchangeable cash engagements and

to insist less strenuously upon the protected cash transfers and the payments in kind.

The German experts have been reminded by some of their fellow committee men that Germany in this most difficult year under the Dawes plan has total payments in cash and goods amounting to 21 per cent of its budget, while England is paying 60 per cent of its budget for service on the national debt and France 50 per cent.

A point which is being suggested to the allied experts is that it would be better to take a good deal in kind rather than unduly insist upon rigid money annuities.

## Ford Said to Plan Expansion Abroad

Reported Increase in Eight  
European Nations Backed  
by British Company

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—European expansion of the Ford Motor Company, in eight continental nations, has just been forecast by reports in Wall Street.

According to advices in informed financial circles, stock in the Ford subsidiaries which are already formed or in process of formation in Europe, will soon be offered to American investors. When the expansion program is complete, Ford companies will be operating in Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Holland, Sweden and Finland.

The entire enlargement program is being sponsored by the Ford Motor Company, Ltd., of England. The effort to bring shares of the continental companies into the American market is understood to be sponsored by the same banking group which recently brought some of the stock of the British Ford into the United States.

## DURANT DRY CONTEST PLANS PUT INTO BOOK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The 100 plans for effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment that were submitted in the W. C. Durant prize contest are out in a book of 573 pages by Mr. Durant under the title "Law Observance."

Copies have been sent to President Coolidge, President-elect Hoover, members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court and Congress. The contents give prominent place to the suggestions of Maj. Chester P. Mills, winner of the \$25,000 first prize, and to those of Malcolm D. Almack, winner of the high school prize.

## WESTERN UNION CHIEF PAYS VISIT TO BERLIN

BERLIN (AP)—Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said here there was room for both telegraph and wireless in the handling of transatlantic messages. He made this statement in answer to a question regarding the effect of wireless transmission as a competitor of the older cable method.

Mr. Carlton has conferred here with officials of the German Atlantic Cable Company and also with Dr. Feyerabend, of the Ministry of Posts.

## BRIDGE BILL SENT TO COOLIDGE

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill for a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Morrisstown, N. Y., was passed by both houses of Congress on Feb. 26. The Senate first adopted the measure and sent it to the House. It now goes to the President.

## ZIONIST FACTION HOPES TO OBTAIN SEPARATE STATE

'Revisionists' Differ From  
'Regular' Organization on  
Questions of Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The "Revisionists," who represent an opposition party within the Zionist Movement, recently held their third congress in this city, to which members from all parts of the world came.

The "Revisionists" differ from the ordinary Zionists of the post-war period, not only as to methods of work, but in their outlook on the Jewish problem as a whole. They stand for a transformation of the Zionist organization, as it exists today, into a new energetic body, in which youth will play a greater part. The ordinary Zionists believe that emigration to Palestine alone cannot solve the problem of the Jew in Russia and Poland. Hence, they have supported American missions, which have supplied funds for the establishment of Jewish colonies in Siberia and the Crimea.

The Revisionists hold that a home in Palestine implies a Jewish state on both sides of the River Jordan, that is in Palestine and Transjordan. They aim at obtaining an absolute Jewish majority in Palestine, which state shall be politically independent.

Among resolutions passed at the Congress were those to the effect that the Zionist Congress remain the representative body of the Jewish nation, as laid down by the League of Nations; that the people of Palestine shall receive limited autonomy in local affairs; that the Revisionists remain as an opposition within the Zionist Movement, and that a special fund be established for sport and physical training.

Dr. Vladimir Jabotinsky was elected head of affairs in Palestine, and Dr. Grossmann the representative to deal with political issues in London.

## GUGGENHEIMS GIVE FUNDS FOR CONCERTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Ten weeks of open-air concerts by the Goldman Band will be the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim and Mr. and Mrs. Murray Guggenheim again this summer, according to an announcement by Mayor James J. Walker and Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York University. There will be 70 concerts, 40 of which will be in Central Park and 30 on the campus of New York University at University Heights. The Central Park concerts will be on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday evenings, and those on the university campus on alternate evenings.

The Guggenheim families have given these concerts for several years. The average attendance last summer was between 20,000 and 40,000 persons at each concert.

## PAPER INDUSTRY USES 13-MONTH CALENDAR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The establishment by international agreement of a fixed calendar of 13 months of 28 days each was endorsed by the Cost Association of the Paper Industry at a meeting just held here in connection

with the annual convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association and affiliated association.

Approval of the movement followed an address by Seth L. Bush, manager of the research department of the Crocker-McElwain Company of Holyoke, Mass., who told of the advantages his concern had found in the new calendar scheme, which it adopted in 1914. As far as international records were concerned, he said, nothing of disadvantage had been found.

## Roosevelt Seeks Judicial Reform

Moves to Organize Council  
to Keep Legal System  
Ahead of Times

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Organization of a permanent judicial council to revise the State's legal system and to keep it abreast of the times is expected to result from a conference just held here between Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, legislative leaders and representatives of the State Bar Association.

The appointment of a commission to investigate the situation is expected to be one of the first moves. This group will give a year's study to the problem and, if it finds the scheme is justified, will recommend the formation of the permanent council, composed of eminent jurists and lawyers, as a part of the state governmental machinery.

Eleven states, including Massachusetts and Connecticut, have judicial councils of this character. The powers of such a body would be purely advisory, but it was emphasized that it would give the judicial branch a "voice" in the drafting of new legislation.

## PARACHUTE CONCERN CHANGES OWNERSHIP

American Company Purchased  
for Some \$5,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Irving Air-Chute Company, largest parachute manufacturer in the world, has been sold by its developers, Leslie L. Irving and George Waite, to a group of New York financiers. The sale price is reported to be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

The new concern will have on its board of directors Col. L. J. Campbell of New York City, chairman; Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Casey Jones, Collin McLeod, Maj. Robert H. Fleet, Mr. Waite and Mr. Irving.

Mr. Irving and Mr. Waite began the manufacture of parachutes in a small way here about 10 years ago. Until that time the necessity of aviators wearing the protective devices was not recognized generally. Parachute jumping was more of a stunt than part of an aviator's training. They have signed exclusive contracts with nearly 30 governments, including the United States, England, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Mexico, Canada, the Argentine, Russia, Finland, China, Brazil, Cuba, Japan and Poland and have established factories in England.

## LINE CONTROVERSY NEARS SETTLEMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A bill defining the exact location in the Potomac River of the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia as decided by a recent decision of both states has just passed both houses of the Maryland General Assembly.

The Virginia Legislature accepted the boundary line at its session last year. It is expected that Governor Ritchie will approve the bill, and if it is ratified by Congress a dispute will be settled which has existed since Colonial days.

CRANE YACHT HEARD FROM  
CHICAGO (AP)—The Field Museum of Natural History announces receipt of a radiogram from Cornelius Crane, leader of the Crane Pacific expedition, saying that the yacht Jillya, bearing the expedition, is on its way to the Cook, Tonga, Fiji and Solomon Islands. The expedition is making a year's voyage of 30,000 miles, navigating the Pacific.

## Rose Hanksat's Daily Talk

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407 Robert Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.  
822 Nicollet Avenue  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## HOOVER TARIFF POLICY LINKED TO FARM RELIEF

Effect of Rate Increases on  
Foreign Trade Calls for  
Careful Revision

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Consideration of tariff revision at the special session of Congress that Mr. Hoover will call in April will confront him with his first major issue with the legislative branch of the Government.

Mr. Hoover, acutely aware of the domestic and international forces and problems involved and affected by an unlimited tariff rewriting, desires to confine such legislation to the narrowest possible bounds. Opposing this view are the demands of practically every industry in the country, from agriculture to artists, and whose claims are aggressively supported by many members of Congress, irrespective of party. Democrats and Republicans are united in insisting upon boosts in the tariff schedules, in which they are interested.

### Sweeping Revision Opposed

Mr. Hoover has told congressional leaders that he is opposed to a sweeping upward revision of the tariff law. He is a staunch adherent of the protective system, but he pointed out to these leaders, in so telling a way as to win them to his viewpoint, that for the United States to put through at this time a sweeping upward tariff revision would be certain to have profound international reverberations with resulting serious effect upon the country's vital foreign trade. Mr. Hoover declared that the utmost care and deliberation was needed in drafting tariff revision so as to not unduly antagonize important foreign customers, particularly in Latin America.

The special session is being called by Mr. Hoover for farm relief legislation. In convening Congress in the spring Mr. Hoover is fulfilling a pledge he gave during his presidential campaign, that he would call a special session if no farm legislation was enacted by the time he took office. He proposes therefore to make every effort to confine the work of the session to this one task, farm relief. Tariff revision and all other legislation broached, if Mr. Hoover has his way, and there is every indication that he will, would be directed to formulating a comprehensive farm relief policy.

### Flexible Scale Supported

It is declared to be Mr. Hoover's opinion that the present tariff system, the flexible provision and the Federal Tariff Commission, with some modification and improvement, provide ample means for taking care of needs for American industry.

A proposal has been submitted by John Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee, which originates tariff

legislation, which would require the Tariff Commission to report to Congress its recommendations for tariff readjustment instead of to the President, as under the present law. It is known that Mr. Hoover favors improving the flexible tariff provision, but has not as yet made any specific recommendations to congressional leaders.

Mr. Hoover is also fully advised of the fact that, while hundreds of representatives of American industry have appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and advocated in most instances very considerable increases in tariff schedules, at the State and Commerce Departments scores of messages have been received from American diplomatic, consular and trade representatives abroad, telling of widespread criticism of the tariff policy of the United States.

## Warm Welcome Given to Bulgars

Understanding With Yugoslavia  
Being Sought by Joint  
Commission

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—Negotiations began in the Serbian town of Pirot on Tuesday between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav commissions to settle the various questions concerning the boundary. All the papers here record the fact that the Bulgarian delegates were cordially received, the city being decorated both with Yugoslav and Bulgarian flags, and that the Belgrade press devotes much space to this, the first attempt to reach an understanding with Bulgaria in the past six years.

But it is unanimously added that the important question is the treatment of Bulgarian minorities in Serbia, and the press here seems determined to prevent minor concessions on the part of Yugoslavia from creating the impression that Bulgaria's main claim is satisfied. Nevertheless the conference is expected to strengthen the hands of all those in Bulgaria who are sincerely and earnestly working for better relations with Serbia.

## HONDURAS AIR TAX PLAN IS APPROVED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An aerial passenger line and taxi service organized by an American resident of Honduras is soon to begin operations after months of delay. It was learned at the State Department, an embargo against shipment of the plane has been lifted and the machine is now on its way from the manufacturer to New Orleans for export.

The plane was bought late last fall by an American resident of Honduras, but when arrangements for shipment of the plane were in the making, the State Department blocked the plans lest the plane be seized by insurgents and used against the existing Government. Conferences satisfied the department and it issued a permit for export.



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Genuine  
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Awaits the men who  
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to visit our MEN'S  
SHOE SHOP!

It is possible to put on  
a pair of shoes and  
wear them all day—  
right from the start  
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For instant telephone order service  
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## BELFAST HEARS KING'S SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT

### Proposal Made to Abolish Proportional Representation at Election

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—The King's speech, read in Belfast at the opening of the final session of the present Parliament of Northern Ireland, contained the following references to the condition of industry and prospective legislation:

"I observe with satisfaction that improvement in the shipbuilding industry continues, and although this trade has not recovered from a protracted period of depression, its condition during the past few months has been somewhat better. A publicity campaign organized by the liner industry and assisted by substantial grants of public funds has been extended to cover the home and dominion markets. In addition to those of the United States, to which it was confined in its initial stages."

"While it is yet too early to gauge the results which may attend the extension of the campaign to the home and dominion markets, there is no reason to believe that they will prove less encouraging than those which have already disclosed themselves in the case of the United States. You will accordingly be asked to vote an additional sum toward this object for the year 1929 to 1930."

"Proposals will be laid before you for the abolition of proportional representation in its application to the elections to the House of Commons of Northern Ireland and for the adoption of the principle of single-member constituencies."

"Proposals will also be laid before you for relieving productive industry of a substantial proportion of the rates which it has at present to bear in connection with the cost of local government services and for exempting agricultural land and farm buildings entirely from this burden."

"An adequate sum will be placed in the estimates to establish and maintain a training center associated with the new juvenile employment exchange, in which classes will be held for the benefit of young persons who are out of work."

"My Government will continue to give sympathetic and unremitting attention to all practical measures for assisting agriculture and industry, stimulating trade, and producing employment."

"The King expressed his pleasure at the consummation of the permanent agreement between the Governments of Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom, 'assimilating the burdens on both' exchequers in respect of unemployment insurance." He also noted with satisfaction the accelerated improvement in agriculture and the live-stock exports of Northern Ireland over last year, and increased tillage amounting to 11,000 acres.

## Farmers Asking for Investigation

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—"If the landowner has chastised us with whips in the past, the financier may chastise us with scorpions in the future," said a farmer speaking at a resolution passed with one dissentient at Tuesday's meeting of the National Conference on Agriculture, demanding a government investigation into the effects of banking and monetary conditions upon Great Britain's productive industries including agriculture.

C. Dampier Whitham, introducing

## 'THE HOUSE OF FINE HOUSEWARES'

Tomahawk Tool \$1.50 (Packing and Postage 15c extra)  
Weight only 1 lb.; 12 in. long over all; made of one piece drop forged steel.

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the resolution, said that agriculture was depressed whenever price levels were falling, and unless large new goldfields were discovered or the nations came to an agreement about the rise in gold such fall must continue. In this matter the interests of agriculture and industry were identical.

Lord O'Hagan, presiding, said as a result of the feelers put out, he understood the leaders of the three British political parties were prepared to receive a deputation from the conference to place before them the resolutions passed.

## Student Workers in Dungarees Put Hum in Exhibition

### Operate Machines at Parents' Exposition—Byrd Sends Antarctic Message

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—A busy hum of activity surrounds the Board of Education's exhibit at the Parents' Exposition, where sheet metal, machine shop and automobile workers in overalls, with serious, interested faces, are grouped with neighboring exhibits of the more showy art and various forms of craft work.

Work in all the departments of this exhibit is carried on by the students of the city's public high, vocational and elementary schools under the direction of teachers.

Other groups of students are engaged in taking care of model gardens, conducting the various activities of home-making and in domestic art and trade school work for girls.

The visual instruction exhibit illustrates the use of motion pictures, stereographs, lantern slides, and other visible aids for teaching school subjects.

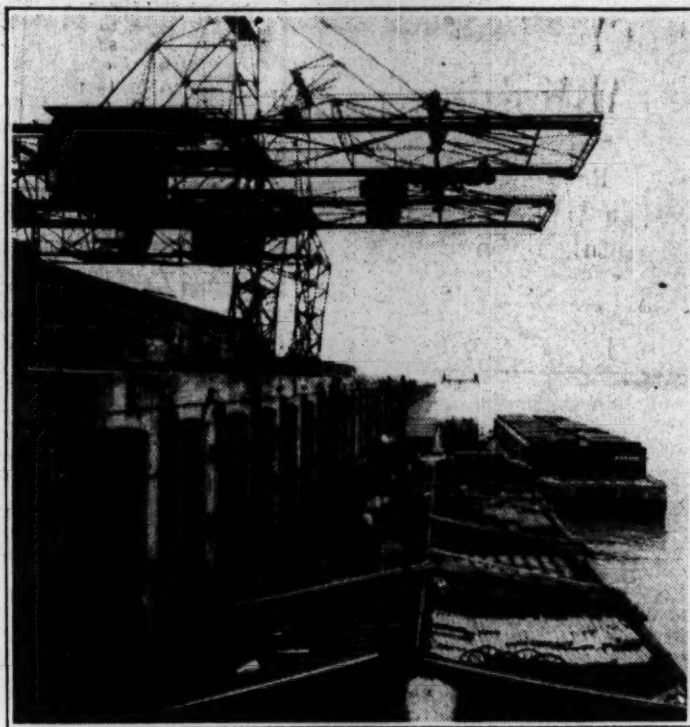
Geography, history, economics and civics are all represented in the material used in visual education work. Provision for academic and industrial training of handicapped children in the public schools forms another interesting exhibit by the board of education.

A radiogram from Commander Richard E. Byrd to Class 7-A of the New York Training School for Teachers was a feature of the third day's program at the exposition. The class, which exhibits a miniature reproduction of Commander Byrd's antarctic camp, is making a special study of the expedition as a current events project.

"We are glad to know that you are following our adventure, and hope the results of our trip will be of such value as to merit the interest you have shown," Commander Byrd's message said.

An exhibit on the main floor of the exposition showing the various steps necessary in providing milk supply for a large city was reported to have cost \$30,000 to bring it together. It includes a model farm and creamery, transportation of milk in refrigerated cars and a complete pasteurization plant.

## Barges Loading at New Orleans



## Waterways' Cut in Freight Rates Gives Best Kind of Farm Relief

### Lower Mississippi Cities Also Beginning to Recognize Possibilities for Manufacturing—Many Building Docks for Growing Traffic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABOARD S. S. BIRMINGHAM,

Baton Rouge, La.—Traveling by Mississippi River barge from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, an observer becomes convinced that sizable cities of the lower valley are coming to a more complete realization of the advantages offered by river transportation.

Civic and business leaders, one discovers, are confident that the barges are providing better farm relief than any present or future legislation.

The unlimited possibilities of the great chain of inland waterways—eventually, it is anticipated, linking the great northwest granary and eastern manufacturing with the Gulf ports and distant lands—are gradually being recognized in the lower valley.

Waterway advocates, seeing the six and nine-foot channels taking form, visualize within the next few years a fleet of nearly 400 barges plying between St. Louis and New Orleans alone, and fed by the freight of an inland empire.

Joint Rates Foreseen

They find encouragement, too, in indications pointing to early agreement between the railroads and the

Inland Waterways Corporation for the joint rail and water rates already authorized. The problem, waterway advocates agree, is that of educating the inland farmers to the benefits of joint rail and water transportation.

Meanwhile, tangible progress is being made in better use of existing facilities. Both self-propelled express barges for less-than-carload shipments and larger barges for the heavier freight, ply the lower river the year round.

The express service, a fairly recent development, has grown with giant strides the last year. In fact, officials of the federal barge line anticipate such an increase in this class of freight within the next few years that the self-propelled barges will constitute the principal feature of the service.

A wide variety of merchandise is being handled by the federal barges. Many of the cargoes shipped downstream on the express boats originate far inland. Various manufactured articles from St. Louis, canned goods from Chicago, automobile tires from Akron, O., and canned milk from Wisconsin form a part of nearly every shipment.

Some grain and cotton from Oklahoma, and a large amount of cotton

from Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana is shipped both in the self-propelled barges and in larger barges which are pushed by towboats.

Carloads of Grain

Carload shipments downstream consist largely of grain, steel, cotton, bags and heavier manufactured articles. Quite often the tops of barges are loaded with automobiles from St. Louis.

Less-than-carload shipments from New Orleans to northern points consist chiefly of coffee from Brazil, sugar and burlap. The larger barges, on their upstream trips, carry sugar from Cuba, hats from Mexico, ore from British and Dutch Guiana and paper from Nova Scotia. More than 300,000 tons of ore are carried to St. Louis each year by barges of the Inland Waterways Corporation.

While tows of 10,000 tons or more have frequently been pushed up the river by the powerful tunnel-type towboats, the average tow comprises about 9000 tons. One of the largest tows which ever plied the Mississippi consisted of 15 barges.

At Helena, Ark., two factories making automobile body parts are utilizing the barges extensively. They ship to St. Louis by barge and thence to Detroit by rail, saving 5 cents per 100 pounds.

To Double Terminal Space

Anticipating a cotton shipment of 150,000 bales next season, the Helena Chamber of Commerce is considering a project to double the floor space at its terminal to 60,000 square feet. The cotton planter in that section is saving 75 cents a bale by joint rail and water rates.

Fifty per cent of the cotton is for export, much of it going to England, while 40 per cent of the rice shipped from Helena is consigned to foreign countries.

About 10,000,000 bushels of rice, one-fourth of the total production of the United States, is raised within a radius of 100 miles of Helena, it was pointed out. Rice growers who are utilizing the barge line are saving 11 cents on each 100 pounds through joint rail and water rates.

In addition to the terminal improvement contemplated for this Arkansas city, the Government plans to spend \$75,000 there to build a grain transfer station. The Inland Waterways Corporation, through its \$10,000,000 appropriation for barge line improvement, plans extensive additions to virtually every river terminal.

The case of Helena is cited simply to show the possibilities being revealed to lower river cities as they gradually become "barge conscious." As the center of the entire system St. Louis is formulating plans for extensive improvement of its river front.

## CHICAGO LOOKS ON ALDERMANIC CHOICE AS DRAW

### Results Generally Accepted as Even Between Mayor and Reform Forces

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—The outcome of this city's aldermanic election is viewed among impartial political observers as substantially a draw. Mayor William H. Thompson lost some aldermen and won some.

Reform forces led by the Municipal Voters' League declared the next Council would be much better than the last.

The city administration's control of the council has been through influence rather than through numbers. The administration is Republican and the council majority Democratic. The ardor of the Democrats has been cooling since the reverses of the Mayor's machine, and recently he has not been able to do much with the council as originally.

The League's View

Thirty-nine aldermen were elected outright this week and 11 more seats, for which there was no clear majority, will be filled at the run-off election April 2. The Municipal Voters' League has nine candidates up in these 11 wards and says if it elects them all there will be a working majority in the council independent of the Mayor. The league made 40 recommendations and succeeded in 17. The nine plus the 17 would give the independents a scant majority of one. The prospect for the league's complete success is not regarded as encouraging.

As the results are viewed by the league, Mayor Thompson definitely lost four sitting aldermen and is likely to lose some more in the run-off election. Eight sitting aldermen who are strong supporters of the Mayor defeated candidates recommended by the league. The Thompson allies knocked out one sitting alderman opposed.

The league therefore figures that it made a net gain of three in this week's election. It issued the following statement:

Expect Help at Run-Off

"Once again the voters have shown their disgust with machine rule and corrupt politics. Aroused to the necessity of an improvement in the City Council, they have carried on the good work started in the spring primary and last fall's election. In the main, the recommendations of

the Municipal Voters' League have been followed, which is gratifying.

"Taken as a whole at this time, it is certain that the next city council will be a great improvement over the present one and there is every indication that after the run-off election the council will have at least a majority of aldermen who will think for themselves and resist the evil influence of the Thompson machine."

The election was unusually quiet, in contrast with the violence which has marked Chicago elections for some time, and culminated in the primary of a year ago.

Judge Jarecki is quoted in the Chicago Tribune as saying: "The most effective agency in bringing about an orderly election was the closing of saloons and gambling joints a few days ago."

## European-Bantu Conference Held in South Africa

### Event Is Seen of Historic Importance and as Aid to Race Problem Solution

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN.—Delegates from joint councils of Europeans, natives, welfare societies and church missionary bodies all over South Africa have just held the first European-Bantu conference here which is expected to become historic and aid in the solution of the race problem. Following expert opinions there is to be open discussion to develop a body of facts useful to those dealing with the difficulties of racial and industrial relationships.

Four-fifths of the wage-earners in South Africa are non-Europeans, yet a great majority of them are denied legal or economic recognition in the industrial system. The credit for holding the conference belongs to the federal council of the Dutch Reformed Church which daringly proposed it in 1923, on the ground that in America inter-racial conferences and commissions were powerful factors in promoting peace and good will.

The same attitude can now be said of South Africa. The conference dealt with such subjects as agricultural development, industrial organization, health laws, economic education and the administration of justice.

BRAZIL RESERVES AIR RIGHTS

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—In order to regulate Brazil's air traffic, the Federal Government has reserved to itself the power to grant all concessions for air lines, air-dromes, landing fields, emergency fields and the like.

## WAY TO CLEAN VOTING SHOWN PHILADELPHIA

### Registration Changes Favor Laws, and Law Changes, to Safeguard Ballot

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Important changes in the registration and voting laws, designed to safeguard the ballot against fraud and to insure an honest count, are recommended in the annual report of the Registration Commission of Philadelphia just submitted to John S. Fisher, Governor.

Urging repeal of the requirements that Philadelphia voters give their approximate age at every registration, while those elsewhere in the State are required only to say that they have reached their majority, the commission says:

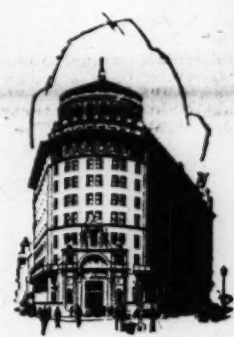
"There should be a provision in this law, however, to require electors, failing to give their correct age at the time of registration, to sign the ballot check registry book on election day before voting, so that there could be a comparison of signatures; or, when an elector simply makes a mark when registering, that such an elector be identified on election day by another elector in the same division in which the right to vote is claimed."

Among other recommendations are: Repeal of the article in the State Constitution calling for the payment of a state or county tax as a requisite for voting; repeal of the Dunn Act under which division registrars have copied from old registration books, regarded as a source of fraud; enactment of a law to enable citizens of Philadelphia employed by the State or Federal Government to be registered and vote by mail—a privilege accorded to all other citizens of the Commonwealth.

OXFORD HONORS AMERICAN

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—British honors were conferred on an American teacher in the doctor of science degree bestowed upon Dr. Oswald Veblen, professor of mathematics at Princeton University and lecturer at Oxford. The public orator, A. B. Poynton, in announcing this in the convocation at the university, referred in Latin to the new link between England and the United States established by exchanging professors.

## NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION



No one may contend that the pioneering spirit in New England is dead when a New England bank has in a decade built the largest American Branch bank south of the Equator. In Buenos Aires 45,000 customers call it "Banco de Boston." In the United States our customers dealing with South America consider the services of our Branch invaluable.

## The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1929

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$50,000,000

## ESSEX THE CHALLENGER

Twice now... in 30 days... production has had to be increased

Essex the Challenger sweeps aside the barriers of price class. It challenges the performance, the style, the luxurious roomy comfort of any car at any price, on the basis that no other car gives you back so much for every dollar you put in.

A glance at its 76 advanced features reveals at once why Essex excepts no car in its challenge. For point after point in fine car construction, performance and detail, brings you directly to costliest cars to find comparison.

With above 70 miles an hour top speed, Essex the Challenger, in thousands of demonstrations, is proving the endurance and ability to do 60 miles an hour all day long.

It is the finest, largest, roomiest, most brilliantly performing Essex ever built, and the price the lowest for which Essex ever sold—but little above the lowest priced car on the market.

That is why the acceptance of Essex the Challenger is the talk of motordom. Join the van of 1,000,000 Super-Six owners who are demonstrating its right and ability to challenge the best that motordom offers.

## 76 ADVANCED FEATURES

INCLUDE:  
Power increase 24%—Above 70 miles an hour—Four hydraulic shock absorbers—New type double action four-wheel brakes—Large, fine bodies—Easier steering—Greater economy.

A BIG, FINE, SUPER-SIX

\$695

AND UP... at factory

Coach	\$695	Standard Sedan	\$795
2-Pass. Coupe	695	Town Sedan	850
Fluxion	695	Readster	850
Coupe	725	Convertible Coupe	895

(with ramble seat)  
Standard Equipment Includes: 4 hydraulic shock absorbers—electric gas and oil pump—radiator shutters—saddle lamps—windshield wiper—rear view mirror—electrolock—controls on steering wheel—starter on dash—all bright parts chromium-plated.



Hear the radio program of the "Hudson-Essex Challengers" every Friday evening

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## AIR MAIL SETS NEW PACE FOR ALASKAN WILD

Opens the Way to Remote  
Places—May Link Up  
Puget Sound

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
SEATTLE, Wash.—Another move in man's attack on the limitations of time and distance and another chapter in the history of Alaska began here recently with the proposal of Charles M. Perkins, postmaster, that Seattle and Alaska be connected by a triweekly mail service.

Mr. Perkins' proposal came in the form of a recommendation to W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General, that a regular air mail route be established between Puget Sound and the North with the cities of Seattle and Juneau as terminals.

Ports of call between these two places list Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B. C., and Ketchikan and Wrangell, Alaska.

The recommendation has been under consideration for more than three years, but has not been made to the Post Office Department before because local and coastal airplane companies were slow to make bids. Lately, however, the local post office officials have been assured that if Washington acts favorably on the matter, bids will be forthcoming.

**Great Saving of Time**  
According to present plans, mail from Seattle would arrive in Juneau, almost 1000 miles away, one day after it left here. At the present time it takes mail and passenger steamers four days to make the trip. It is predicted that in all likelihood the new proposition will enlist the cooperation of Canadian postal authorities.

With the completion of the new airport at Fairbanks, Alaska now has 28 landing fields for airplanes. Lately, however, the local post office officials have been assured that if Washington acts favorably on the matter, bids will be forthcoming.

**Opens Up Gold Possibilities**  
Before the advent of the airplane, travel into this northern area followed the natural trails made by the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, which made the journey long and circuitous. In the fall during the "freeze-up," while the rivers were not yet safe for dog travel, and in the spring during the "break-up," before the rivers were "iced in," travel was at a standstill. Then came the airplane to revolutionize means of travel into remote northern areas.

The Territorial Legislature has appropriated funds for the carrying of mail by airplane between Fairbanks and Nome. Trappers are carried "in" by airplane and their supplies "packed in," in the same way, and airplane companies arrange to take prospectors into the interior in the spring and return for them in the fall.

As only the accessible rivers formerly have been worked for gold, and as Alaska has never been scratched yet for gold, according to old prospectors, air travel opens up wide possibilities in placer mining.

## With Congress Day by Day

By the Associated Press  
By a vote of 219 to 0, the House passed a Senate bill to increase the maximum civil service retirement annuity from \$1000 to \$1200 a year. The measure goes back to the Senate for agreement on House changes.

The House accepted Senate amendments to the legislative supply bill, which carries \$18,600,000 for congressional salaries and the expenses of maintaining the various bureaus connected with the legislative branch of the Government. The measure now goes to the President.

House amendments to a bill to provide for examination and ratings of schools giving instruction in flying were accepted by the Senate. It now goes to the President.

A resolution to authorize the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to investigate during sessions or recesses of the next Congress the subject of the convention and protocol between the United States and Great Britain for preservation and improvement of the scenic beauty

of Niagara Falls concluded at Ottawa on Jan. 2, was adopted by the Senate.

The Senate adopted a report of an investigating committee giving the candidates for Senate in the New Jersey election last year a clear record on expenditures.

House conferees agreed to the Senate's \$12,370,000 addition for cruiser construction to the Navy Department supply bill.

Nominations of Irvine L. Lenroot and H. H. Glassie for judgeships were approved by a Senate committee.

Bills providing for pensions of \$5000 annually to Mrs. Edith Bolling Wilson, widow of President Wilson, and Mrs. Louise A. Wood, widow of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, former Governor-General of the Philippines, were passed at a session of the House, as was a measure that would award the Congressional Medal of Honor to Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, American aviator during the World War.

A resolution calling for a special committee to investigate charges against Federal Judge Grover M. Moscovitz of New York was agreed to by the House Judiciary Committee.

The Senate Appropriations Committee refused to add the Harris Amendment for a \$24,000,000 increase in dry funds to the second deficiency bill.

President Coolidge signed a joint resolution authorizing a congressional investigation of charges of misconduct in office brought against Federal Judge Winslow of New York City; also a bill establishing three additional federal judgeships in the southern district of New York.

House conferees on the naval appropriation bill accepted the addition by the Senate of the \$12,370,000 fund for starting the cruiser program and the report of conferees adjusting other differences between the two houses was immediately laid before the Senate.

**Mrs. Coolidge Wins Public's Affection**  
Women Give Her Diamond Brooch on Eve of Leaving Capital

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge has been receiving tributes to her graciousness and expressions of regret over her imminent departure from Washington.

One of them, a diamond brooch presented to her by a group of women in recognition of the "fact and charm" with which she has filled her responsible position as wife of the President of the United States, is described as having a five-carat diamond in the center with perfect diamonds on either side of 3½ carats surrounded by 200 smaller diamonds. With the brooch is a platinum chain 22 inches long with 170 diamonds set in the bar.

Nothing is too lovely or too valuable for Mrs. Coolidge, is the universal opinion. Probably the citation when she was given a degree at George Washington University best expresses the popular feeling:

"Combining gift in exquisite taste and gracious kindness with an uncommonly clear and understanding mind, you have touched life and it has reacted warm and true. You have unconsciously caused to be built for yourself in the hearts of the people, a temple of genuine friendship, loyal appreciation and true affection."

## Nations to Discuss Growth of Single Tax Idea in World

Conference Next Summer in Edinburgh to  
Take Up Question in Many of Its Phases

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—The growth and extent of the single tax idea in various parts of the world will be discussed at the fourth international conference of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade to be held in Edinburgh from July 29 to Aug. 3.

More than 26 nations are represented in the union, which was organized at Copenhagen in 1926 to promote the policy of obtaining public revenue by taxation levied on the value of land apart from improvements. The Edinburgh meeting will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the publication of Henry George's book, "Progress and Poverty." They will be held at the College of the United Free Church.

The official program of the conference has not yet been issued. Charles O. Hennessy, president of the union, said, however, that the meeting will include addresses by prominent persons from various countries on subjects related to the single tax.

**New Interest Evident**  
There is a marked increase of interest throughout the world in the economic ideas promulgated by Henry George and to the application of them involving current national and international political problems, Mr. Hennessy said.

Joseph Dana Miller, editor of Land and Freedom, a bimonthly magazine which records single tax progress, said there was growing interest in land value taxation, particularly in South America and Australia. "While there is no community in the world in which the entire system promulgated by Henry George is being worked out practically," Mr. Miller said, "there are indications that many of his ideas are meeting with public recognition and acceptance."

"New Zealand has probably made greater strides toward the single tax than any other country."

"Sydney, Australia, with a population of more than 800,000, exempts improvements from all taxation, and there is there any tax on personal property. In Queensland the policy of land value 'rating' has been in full operation since 1902; in South Australia it has been adopted in 16 municipalities for about 12 years, and in Victoria it has been adopted by about 15 councils. Canberra, the new federal capital of Australia, is administering a single tax law."

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"In the Transvaal, in South Africa, land value taxation has prevailed in most localities since 1916."

**Germany Takes Notice**  
"It is interesting to note that the new Constitution of the German Republic declares that 'all the increase in land values not due to the expenditure of capital and labor must be used for communal benefits.' This clause, going beyond a merely permissive declaration, is the first instance of such a statement in the organic law of any nation."

"Denmark was the first country in the world to apply a national tax, and, with its exemption feature, this act is the nearest approach made by any nation as a whole toward the Single Tax."

"Many localities in Canada have adopted some system of land taxation. In the United States, in a majority of the states probably a large proportion of land values is taken for public purposes at the present time, and at any other period in our history."

Nations represented in the membership of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade include the United States, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Sweden, Germany, Spain, France, Belgium, Holland, Hungary, Austria, Greece, Switzerland, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine, Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay."

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BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Gwilym Rowlands, who started work in a colliery at 16, has been unanimously elected by 700 delegates from all parts of Great Britain to succeed Col. John Grettton, M. P., as chairman of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservatives and Unionist Association.

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Men's Three-Piece Suits \$2.00  
(Suits Repaired Free of Charge except for relining)

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## SELECT GROUP OF SHAW ITEMS BRINGS \$46,660

Hatton Collection Includes  
Also Works by Dickens,  
Galsworthy, Barrie

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Bibliophiles and rare book dealers in New York never have been offered a more select collection of Shaw items, it is said, than that which featured the disposal sale of the library of Thomas Hatton of Leicester, Eng., just held at the American Art Galleries.

The auction of 290 items realized \$46,660 and disposed also of Mr. Hatton's choice collection of Dickens, Galsworthy and Barrie. A first edition of "The Quintessence of Ibsenism," Shaw's first book on the drama, containing some 1400 words of revision in the author's autograph, fetched \$250. The Brick Row Book Shop paid \$1500 for the corrected proofs of Fred Barlow's "George Bernard Shaw," with biographical notes in Shaw's autograph and \$1500 each for Shaw's own corrected copy of the first edition of "Augustus Does His Bit," "Dramatic Opinions and Essays with an Apology," and for his annotated copy of Locke's famous essay on the "Human Understanding," with about 4000 words of autograph marginalia.

The earliest issue of "Trespassers Will Be Prosecuted," with autograph corrections, sold for \$1200; "Plays: Pleasant and Unpleasant" for \$460 and the extremely scarce first edition of "Fanny's First Play" for \$260. The Brick Row paid \$1500 for an Armistice Day church service program with 200 words of marginalia expressive of Shaw's opinion of the clergy's attitude toward the war.

Signal items in the Barrie group

Among the visitors from various parts of the city who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Anna J. Wood, Newark, O.  
Miss Angelica M. Gamba, St. Hamilton, Mass.

**NORWAY TREATY APPROVED**  
WASHINGTON (AP)—The arbitration treaty with Norway was approved Feb. 27 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts TRAINING FOR SEA LIFE**

Massachusetts Nautical School  
U. S. S. "NANTUCKET"

Furnishes instruction and practical training for young men, 17 to 20 years of age, who desire to become deck and engineering officers in the AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE. Entrance examination Feb. 27 in Boston and Springfield, Mass. Apply: MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL, 11 Beacon Street, Boston.

**NEW YORK CITY**  
Just a Word About My Shop and the Clothes Therein

Our advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor has been surprisingly productive. The "repeats" that have come have indicated that we have clothing that is persuasive. One customer said "you ought to tell about your making your clothes instead of buying them, which is the reason why you can sell such good things so reasonably." "Oh," we said, "that we do, but it is hard to move people from old buying places unless they can see and hold the clothing, that of course they cannot do unless they come. And it is the visit of examination we desire and which is so difficult to get. Much of our stock of clothing is made of imported materials. They are attractive because they are unusual in colorings, design and qualities."

"When we offer an English Cheviot suit for men at \$35, or a Genuine Harris Tweed (hand loomed) Top Coat at \$42.50, that is as surprising to a new visitor as the result of my advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is to me."

**Gibson N. Vincent**  
Est. 1888  
Sixth Avenue  
Between 31st and 32nd Streets  
One Block Below Gimbel's  
Opposite Side

**CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK**  
LOS ANGELES

**Integrity the Watchword**  
It is the aim and purpose of the Directors and Officers of the "Citizens" steadfastly to maintain high standards in Banking and continuously to build a strong and confidence-inspiring Institution.

**RESOURCES \$120,000,000**

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## SIX NEW PARKS CITED BY BOARD AS NATION'S NEED

More Reservations Essential  
to Preserve Scenic Beau-  
ties, Congress Is Told

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Establishment of six new national parks is recommended by a special committee of the Senate Public Lands Committee in a report to Congress. The group made its recommendations following a first hand survey of the proposed new park sites during the summer of 1928.

The parks recommended by the committee are: Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota; Killdeer National Park, North Dakota; Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming; Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota; Teton (Bad Lands) National Park, South Dakota, and Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado.

In its report, the committee declares that the proposed Roosevelt National Park is of national park status, but the area embraced in the proposed site should be "materially reduced." The land includes the ranch and log house occupied by Theodore Roosevelt in his youthful cowboy days, a petrified forest and the so-called painter's canyon, which has been likened to the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

In addition to recommending the establishment of the six new national park areas, the committee advised certain additions and adjustments in the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park, located in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. These changes incorporated in a bill have been approved by the Senate.

"It is becoming more and more apparent," the report declares, "that additional national parks are necessary and needed in order that the natural wonders and scenic beauties of this great country of ours may be preserved and administered for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the country and for future generations."

The membership of the special committee consisted of Sen. P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman; Peter G. Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota; John B. Kendrick (D.), Senator from Wyoming; Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona; and Porter H. Dale (R.), Senator from Vermont.

## Grocery Survey Opens Campaign to Stop Wastes

(Continued from Page 1)

a dead item and a higher cost. It means inadequate service to the rest of the consumers who patronize the store; it means higher prices or failure.

"All these services cost money; the consumers pay the total cost in the end. Too expensive service lowers the values that can be offered; it raises the price without raising the value, or it puts merchant and supplier out of business."

The report emphasizes the importance of proper display of merchandise; points to the importance of the credit phase of the service question; indicates the necessity of the wholesaler analyzing his records and recognizing the identity of his interests with those of his retailer-customer, and reproduces some of the tabulations of fact which thus far have been made from the analysis of retailer and wholesaler records.

The significance of the facts thus far compiled, according to the report for the country at large, is that for want of precise knowledge of their business grocers everywhere are following improper methods of conducting their stores and running into failure and loss.

"All the money tied up in inactive stocks," declares the report, "is withdrawn from profitable employment, but it takes its wages just the same. It raises operating costs. Too high a price—too much added to the intrinsic cost of the merchandise to pay for needless, inefficient services—slows up the sale of even the acceptable items. So the manufac-

**Hotel Hargrave**  
A Comfortable Place to Live  
112 West 72d Street  
NEW YORK  
Per Day  
Room, Bath . . . \$3.00  
2 Rooms, Bath . . . \$5.00  
3 Rooms, Bath . . . \$7.00  
SPECIAL WEEKLY  
AND MONTHLY RATES

## Lesson Case

FILLS a long felt want. Pocket size set of books are held in open position always ready for instant use. Invites study with comfort. Practical, convenient and saves much time. No need to close books when closing case.



Black cowhide leather case, \$8.75 each  
Black waterproof leather grained covering, \$4.75 each  
Delivered postpaid anywhere in U. S.  
Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

**Knickerbocker Case Co.**  
311-29 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.

turer is required to put extra, unprofitable selling effort behind the goods to prevent overproduction, in order that he may hold on to the low production costs which quantity manufacture permits.

"All of these avoidable excesses arise from lack of knowledge of what the consumer requires, in quantities, when and where. If that were known, retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer could each figure out what effort and expense were justified to supply the market. Goods would flow faster, in steady, dependable movement and all those concerned could be better paid for their service while selling at a lower level."

## Educators Keen on What Hoover Will Do to Help

(Continued from Page 1)

for educational rehabilitation following the Porto Rican hurricane.

In an interview Miss Williams cited other instances of interest on the part of states, saying:

"Minimum school terms were extended in Alabama, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Virginia. State-wide curriculum revision has been undertaken in six or more states. Better facilities for teacher training were provided in at least seven states, and the minimum requirements for teacher training were raised in Arizona to three years above high school; in California, to four years and in Michigan completion of three years' work. In one of the states, four teachers' colleges were made a prerequisite for the granting of a life certificate."

**States Increase School Aid**  
"Equalization of education opportunities through redistribution of state school funds has been effected in at least eight states. In Delaware \$2,000,000 was appropriated by the state to assist school districts in their building programs; in Georgia a \$1,000,000 equalization fund was voted; in Mississippi the equalization fund was increased to \$2,250,000; in Montana \$35,000 was appropriated to help needy school districts; in North Carolina and Oklahoma state funds were provided to make possible extension of the school term; the Tennessee Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000, to be matched by half the sum appropriated to each county, for replacing and repairing inadequate country schools. Wisconsin put into operation the common school equalization law adopted in 1927."

There is an oversupply of teachers in the educational market, but by no means an oversupply of good teachers according to four speakers who addressed the main session, and half a hundred more who were heard in group meetings during a day devoted entirely to the topic of how to get a better selected and a better trained teaching staff for the schools.

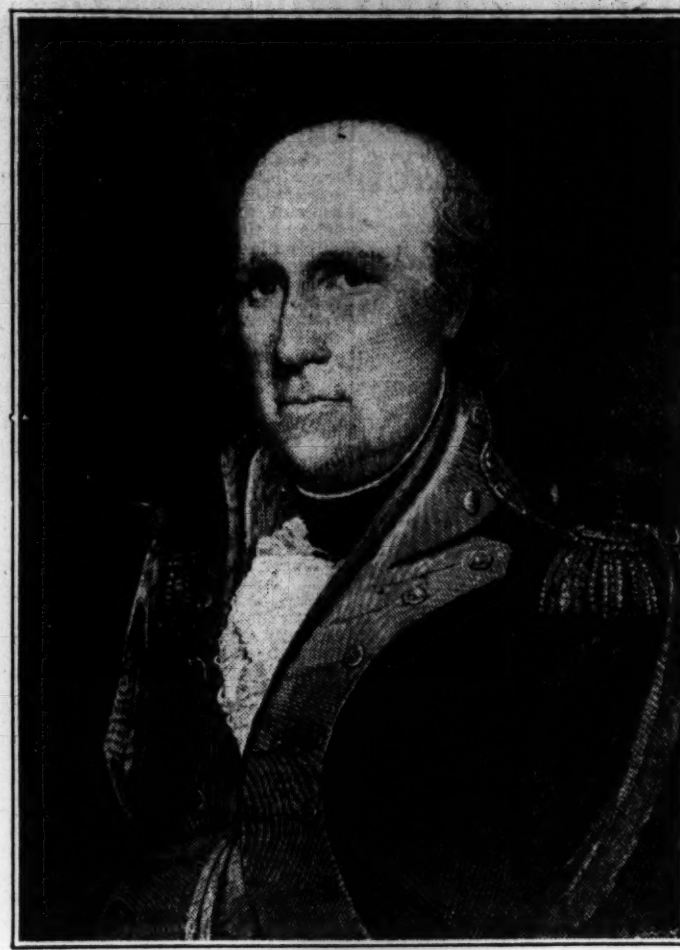
**Oversupply Centered in Cities**  
It was declared that the problem of oversupply of teachers in the great centers of population, while the rural schools are unable to get adequate staffs. This situation must be met by raising the salaries paid by the rural schools and by providing better living conditions, such as teachers' homes, in the opinion of many.

"We have in the past tended to act as if education institutions supported by public moneys must by necessity be open to all who desire to enroll," said Frank Pierpont Graves, New York State Commissioner of Education.

"We agree in general that scholastic achievement, mental ability, physical fitness, character, personality, interest, and aptitude are all important factors in making a selection of students, but we widely dissent as to the relative values of these qualifications, and no one can tell with certainty whether each factor plays an equally important part in the teaching service."

"Valuable experience and sound scholarship should inhere in those who are to train teachers," he continued, "and the teacher both in

## Extended American Frontiers



GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

training and after graduation should acquire a knowledge far wider in scope than the curriculum content to be taught to her pupils. The new teacher should acquaint herself with the attitude of her community, she should maintain the ideals inculcated during her period of training, and she should be given working conditions which will contribute to her growth."

Ernest C. Hartwell, Buffalo, recommended higher salaries in order to get better teacher training staffs. Charles Meek, Toledo, talking on what the superintendent has a right to expect of one training teachers for secondary schools said: "We superintendents hope that the training institutions may develop in high school teachers not zeal for nurturing a sacred curriculum but rather abilities and skill for adapting instruction to the variable aptitudes and needs of all types of pupils."

Separate institutions for the training of rural teachers are not desirable, said Julian E. Butterworth of Cornell University, but he added that differences between rural and urban needs should be recognized by devoting about one-fifth of the ordinary two-year normal course to a general course in rural education, practice teaching in various types of rural schools, a course in rural sociology and economics, and a course in nature study and agriculture.

He recommended three general reforms in the rural educational field: selection of rural leaders by some method other than popular election, development of a state fund similar to that in New York to equalize educational opportunities within the state, and cultivation of the attitude that rural service is socially and professionally desirable.

L. H. Hart, Cedar Falls, Ia., mentioned for other agencies for the improvement of teachers in service, experience, normal institutes, teachers' organizations, reading circles, supervision and extension services.

The first award of the Ella Flagg Young medal established by the council of administrative women has been won by Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, retiring superintendent of schools of Los Angeles. The medal, which is to be given annually for distinguished service by women in the field of education was presented by Miss Mary P. McKimmon of Brooklyn at a dinner presided over by Miss Caroline S. Woodruff of Castleton, Utah, president of the council.

## Pageant Recalls Clark's Capture of Fort Sackville

(Continued from Page 1)

scene, the surrender of Fort Sackville.

Several members of the Clark family were present to do honor to their noted ancestor, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. William Glascoe Clark, William C. Adreon and Mrs. Clement Adreon, descendants of William Clark, brother of the frontier strategist.

**Original Garrison Reproduced**  
The pageant, which opened on the evening of the first day of the program, was staged on the old fort location, which had been cleared of buildings and reconstructed after plans of the original garrison. In a setting which brought back the memory of old frontier days the experiences of George Rogers Clark were re-enacted with engrossing fidelity.

It is recorded that General Clark saw more clearly than other Revolutionary officers the advantage of obtaining control of the Northwest and establishing friendly relations with neighboring Indian tribes. Born in Virginia, in the neighborhood of Monticello, Jefferson's home, he had familiarized himself with frontier conditions.

The French and Indian War had ended with the British dominating the territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi River. From their posts on the Illinois and Wabash Rivers the Red Coats were said to be inciting the Indians to warfare against the American colonists in an effort to discourage the westward trend of the settlers.

**Authorized to Recruit Army**  
Clark took himself to the Virginia Capitol and laid before Gov. Patrick Henry his plans for stopping this invasion of American rights. Authority was given to him to recruit

an army for the 1200-mile march through the wilderness to the British stronghold at Kaskaskia, the first objective of the campaign.

Arriving there with his little band of less than 200 men, Clark surprised the garrison, took the commander prisoner and gained possession of the fort without resistance.

It is reported, in fact, that Clark stalked into headquarters where the British and their guests were making merry with dance, "Dance on, gentlemen," he cried amiably, "but now you dance under the flag of Virginia instead of that of England." Thus Kaskaskia fell. Cahokia and other towns in the vicinity came next and even Fort Vincennes was turned over to Clark by the French who then held it.

The little army, however, retired to Cahokia where General Clark set up his headquarters, leaving to garrison the Vincennes fort one Captain Helm and an army of one private, Colonel Hamilton with 500 regulars thereupon swept down from Detroit and appeared before the outpost demanding that the garrison surrender. "On what terms?" demanded Captain Helm, commander of a mobile army of one. "All the honors of war," said the Englishman. The terms were accepted. Captain Helm and his "army" marched out of the stockade between ranks of surprised but grinning Britishers.

**Hamilton Asked for Truce**  
When the report of the evacuation of the fort reached Clark at Kaskaskia he declared, "If I don't take Hamilton, Hamilton will take me." And so, although it was most unfavorable weather in which to wage a campaign, he and his little band struck off across the swamps toward Vincennes. Thus it was that while the British Governor dalled at Fort Sackville, planning an invasion of Kentucky, Clark's little army reached the vicinity.

Tying the American colors to tall saplings, they marched along a ridge and made the garrison at Fort Sackville believe a large force was prepared to march against them. Clark demanded unconditional surrender, which formally took place Feb. 25, 1779, when the British leader presented his sword to Clark outside the gates of the fort.

The surrender of Fort Sackville and Governor Hamilton ended British control in the west and stopped a plan to attack the colonies from their western border. The Northwest, won for Virginia, was ceded to the United States, but the debts incurred by Clark in his attack on Fort Sackville apparently went unpaid. They stood as personal debts against him for which his extensive lands in Kentucky were seized. He returned to Virginia without funds.

**Rewarded by Virginia**  
In 1817 the Virginia Assembly in recognition of his heroic services, sent him a suitably inscribed sword. It was presented with ceremony and a nicely worded address accompanied the gift. It was then that Clark uttered his oft-quoted reply: "Young man, when Virginia needed a sword, I gave her one. Now I need bread."

The present celebration may not furnish George Rogers Clark with bread but those who were instrumental in bringing it about declare it will go far toward assuring him enduring fame in the country which he served. His contribution to the expansion of the United States, it is pointed out, may be judged when it is recalled that lands won for the colonial government in this, the only battle west of the Allegheny Mountains, now comprise the states of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota.

**BETHLEN CALLS BUENOS AIRES**  
BUDAPEST (AP)—Direct trans-continental telephone service between Budapest and Buenos Aires has been opened by the Premier, Count Bethlen, who exchanged friendly greetings and good wishes with Argentine officials. A three-minute commercial call costs about \$32.

## STEEL TO WIPE OUT ITS BONDS BY STOCK ISSUE

Plans Capital Increase to  
12,500,000 Shares of Com-  
mon at \$100 Par

**NEW YORK (AP)**—A plan to add \$496,679,000 to the capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation and wipe out its bonded debt awaits ratification of the stockholders.

Myron C. Taylor, chief financial officer of the corporation, announced the general outline of the plan after it had been approved at a meeting of the board of directors Feb. 26. Details of the program, the amount to be sold, subscription price and ratio to present holdings are to be fixed later.

The plan calls for an increase of the common stock, par value \$100, from 7,533,210 to 12,500,000 shares. Regarding the plan to retire outstanding bonds of the corporation, a statement issued said:

"Funds received from the sale to stockholders of the shares of common stock thus to be offered, together with such portion as the directors may then decide upon employing of the cash resources of the corporation in hand representing surplus and other reserves, will be employed to redeem by purchase and to call for retirement all or part of the bonds of the United States Steel Corporation as the directors may elect, of which there were outstanding Dec. 31, 1928, \$134,330,000 of 5-year 5 per cent gold bonds of 1951, and \$136,555,000 of 60-year 5 per cent bonds of 1962."

The 50-year bonds are to be retired at 115 and the 60-year issue at 110. It is estimated the retirement of bonds will reduce fixed charges \$27,247,350, or more than enough to pay dividends on the additional common stock at the present rate.

At the meeting April 30, stockholders also will be asked to approve a revision in the corporation's employees' stock subscription plan to give directors the option of issuing stock to be offered employees or buying it in the open market.

James A. Farrell, president, said the operations of the steel corporation were near plant capacity and that the outlook for the industry for the next few months was promising.

**DR. SCARLETT DECLINES**  
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Refusal by Dr. William Scarlett, dean of Christ



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DETROIT

Church Cathedral, St. Louis, Mo., of the post of Bishop Coadjutor in the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, is announced by Dr. Edward M. Jefferys, chairman of the standing committee of the diocese. Dr. Scarlett, elected at a special convention on Jan. 22, is the fourth man to decline the post.

## BOY SAVES HIS DOG AND BECOMES HERO

Collie Broke Through Thin  
Ice—Lad Went After Him

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

TACOMA, Wash.—A medal in recognition of unusual kindness to animals has been presented to Delbert Walmer of Tacoma by the American Humane Education Society.

Delbert is a 13-year-old paper carrier. With his collie, Major, he went to a lake which was covered with a thin sheet of ice. Major ran out playfully on the ice, which broke. As the dog was unable to swim back, Delbert threw off his clothing and, half wading and half swimming, brought the collie back to shore.

**SKI-JORER NOT VEHICLE IN TOW**

QUEBEC (AP)—A ski-jorer is not a vehicle in tow and therefore not required by law to show a tail light. Judge Choquette ruled in dismissing action brought by the Quebec Department of Roads against an automobile driver who admitted towing a skier through the city streets. The judge, however, expressed the opinion that there should be a law to prohibit towing skiers on public highways.

## LABOR'S VIEWS ON COAL ISSUE BEING SOUGHT

Inquiry at Geneva Into  
World Crisis Being Broad-  
ened by This Step

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

GENEVA—The inquiry into the world crisis in the coal industry undertaken by the League of Nations Economic Committee is being carried a further step by a consultation which has opened between representatives of the committee and experts representing the Labor viewpoint. These latter are appointed as "technical experts and not as representatives of the interests of Labor."

They are drawn from Germany, England, France, Belgium, Austria, Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Spain. Prior to this meeting the committee of the International Miners Federation, which had asked to be heard but was refused on the grounds of directly representing the Labor interests held a meeting here. It was decided to urge the League of Nations to use its machinery to encourage international agreements, wages, hours and so forth, and suggesting "a system for international control, production and distribution." This viewpoint was expounded in a cable speech by the British expert, Professor Tawney of the London School of Economics.

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## WISCONSIN TO MEET MICHIGAN

Wolverines Must Win Game or Lose Chance to Capture Conference Title

## INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP BASKETBALL STANDINGS

Won	Lost	Points	P.C.
Wisconsin	9	301	230
Michigan	7	274	200
Purdue	7	259	251
Ohio State	6	207	258
Northwestern	5	257	154
Iowa	5	268	285
Illinois	5	252	268
Indiana	5	282	288
Chicago	1	246	344
Minnesota	1	240	310

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
CHICAGO—Within the next 11 days the final games of the basketball championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference, the "Big Ten," are to be played. University of Wisconsin, in first place with nine victories and one defeat, is a heavy favorite for the title, although University of Michigan, which led in the first half of the race, has a chance to tie, while Purdue University, which tied with Indiana University for the title last year, and now in third place, appears definitely out of the title consideration.

Wisconsin faces Michigan on Monday at Ann Arbor and University of Chicago a week from Saturday at Madison, Wis. Michigan on Saturday visits Ohio State University, fourth place contender, at Columbus, and Indiana twice at home, engaging University of Illinois on Saturday and Ohio State on Monday. Other games take Northwestern University to Iowa, and Chicago to University of Minnesota on Saturday, and Iowa to Indiana and Minnesota on Monday.

**Interest in Big Clash**  
Chief interest centers upon the clash between Wisconsin and Michigan. Earlier in the season the Wolverines defeated the Badgers, 31 to 23, but that was when Coach George F. Yonker's men were surprising the entire Conference. Since midseason the Michigan power has been dwindling; it lost games to Northwestern and Illinois, and scored low-point victories over Iowa, 25 to 18, and Minnesota, 28 to 19. The team's decline coincides with the drop in scoring shown by J. E. Truskowski '30 and J. W. Orwig '30, forwards, who have not been the same since the three weeks' vacation for mid-semester examinations.

On the other hand, Wisconsin has been getting stronger right along the two recent victories over the trouble-making Northwestern quintet were notable achievements, especially the second one, 31 to 25, on the team's own floor. This was followed on Monday by a 27 to 24 verdict over Purdue at Madison. Coach W. E. Morgan's team should win its games with Michigan and Chicago, and finish the season with only one defeat, and it will be providing H. E. Foster '30, right forward, maintains the scoring pace that has placed him among leading individuals with 87 points, and continues to get the strong support of E. F. Tenhopen '29, center, who has 66 points.

**Ohio State May Surprise**  
Ohio State, meeting both Michigan and Purdue, manages to keep in the spotlight. The Buckeyes lost previous games to both teams, but they are liable to find the basket freely against one of them. G. W. Van Heide '29, center, climbed into second among the individual scorers, with a total of 89 points, as a result of scoring 31 in the 42 to 23 victory over Iowa last Monday. Coach H. G. Olson's team is a great deal like that of Wisconsin's, with plenty of tall men to control the passing and poke in follow-up shots. The Ohio defense, however, is not very good, and the team does not appear to have the endurance of the Badgers. If they have a good night, however, they may defeat either Michigan or Purdue.

Whenever C. C. Murphy '30, giant center, is slowed up in his basket making race, Purdue loses a game. That was what happened Monday at Wisconsin; Murphy made only six points. It increased his individual leadership total to 114. The Boiler-makers defeated Ohio State last Friday, 39 to 23. Murphy making 10 points. Coach W. L. Lambert has two other good point makers in G. W. Harmsen '30, and W. S. Cummins '29, forwards, who have 63 and 60 points, respectively.

Chicago's return visit to Minnesota may decide the last place holder in the league. The Maroons won their first game of the season last Saturday

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## Englishmen Awakening to the Charms of the Ice Hockey Game

England, However, Needs Indoor Rinks Such as Found in Canada and the United States—Sports in Europe

## Sports at Oregon Are Placed on a Parity

Eugene, Ore.

ALL sports at the University of Oregon have been placed on a parity, and the old system of "major" and "minor" sports has been completely abolished. This means that letters and sweaters will be all alike, and that membership in the "Order of the O" will be on a basis of equality whether the athlete wins his letter in football or swimming.

Sports formerly minor which are now raised to major status include golf, swimming, water polo, and cross-country. Major sports classification formerly was allotted only to football, basketball, baseball and track.

Two reasons are advanced for the change. Student council members state. The first is that because of the highly specialized skill now called for by sports, athletes can rarely participate in more than one sport a year, or at best two, and they naturally would devote their time to the major sport, even though they were needed more by the minor, and because just as much skill and practice are required in minor sports as in major.

## FUSILIERS TO MEET UNIVERSITY CLUB

Fast New Brunswick Hockey Team Visits Boston Garden

Followers of hockey in Greater Boston are going to see one of the best hockey aggregations that come out of New Brunswick, when the Fusiliers University Club of St. John meets the University Club of Boston at the Boston Garden this evening. In the first of a series of two games, University Club is well known to Greater Boston hockey fans as the team that defeated the Bruins in the United States, and with its strongest lineup facing the Canadians tonight, it will be interesting to see just how they compare.

The Fusiliers, known in Canadian military circles as the 26th New Brunswick Infantry Battalion, have played a strong team without losing a winter since swinging into hockey three years ago. Three seasons in succession have the soldier boys managed to reach a playoff berth in their league, last year winning out and continuing right into the Maritime finals.

This winter the team picked to win the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island title, and were even forced to play the Boston Bruins for the Maritime championship. However, they went into a bad slump after leading their league and were beaten out by the second-place Montreal Atlantics. The latter team playing the best hockey they have ever shown since their formation.

The players who are expected to be in the uniform of the Fusiliers are: Charles Wilson, Capt. Harry Bartlett, George Evans, John Kowalski, Frank Kiley, Frank Hunter, Everett MacDonald, Tom Thomson, Alden Clark, Harold Radcliffe and James Mountain.

**COLUMBIA ELECTS BLECKER**  
NEW YORK (AP)—After three months of vain attempts to elect a football captain, the lettermen of Columbia University today agreed unanimously upon Malcolm S. Blecker '30, tackle from Flushing, N. Y. Blecker's election was made possible by the withdrawal of James L. Campbell '30, center, of Galena, Kan., with whom he had been deadlocked in the voting on three occasions.

**ATHLETICS TO PLAY SPRINGFIELD**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—President Arthur J. Shean of the Springfield Eastern League Baseball Club received word from Connie Mack stating that the Philadelphia Athletics had agreed to play the local team in an exhibition game in this city on June 15. This is an open date on the A's schedule.

**EDWARD BRADLEY SIGNS**  
The signing of Edward Bradley, the young pitcher who won 17 and lost 12 with Mobile last season, was announced at headquarters of the Boston American League Baseball Club this morning.

**PLAN TEMPORARY STANDS**  
The Harvard Athletic Association is to erect temporary steel stands at the open end of the Stadium for next fall's football games instead of permanent ones as originally planned.

**COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS**  
Columbia 35, Pennsylvania 23.  
Washington, Lee 50, Virginia 30.  
Harvard 20, Delaware 23.  
Pittsburgh 42, Carnegie Tech. 10.  
Middlebury 48, Vermont 31.  
Providence 54, Lowell T. S. 38.

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## Recent Trade Boom in Germany Held No Guide for Fixing Debt

one or for the other purpose. Unfortunately, Professor Bonn states, the Reich borrowed so much money for perfectly trivial purposes that it is impossible to discern whether it was compelled by its reparations contributions to make debts to meet its own real needs. But he is certain that the money for the transfer of the payments to the creditor nations was secured from debts made abroad. But here, too, borrowing abroad confused the situation, according to him, because owing to the heavy influx of foreign bills in hand than were needed for the transfer. So it was impossible to state whether foreign bills, obtained from a surplus of exports, were used for the transfer.

## Pick-ups

**WHILE** mentioning candidates for the third-base position to succeed J. A. Dugan with the Yankees, fans should not overlook that the player, L. E. Durocher, who filled in at second base when Dugan was out and did it well. He can hit and field brilliantly and to keep him off the diamond is a task that his competitors will not find easy.

Earl H. Sheely, first baseman, once with the White Sox and last year with Sacramento, is slated to fill the first base position in the Yankees. He is a hitter and the Pirates will undoubtedly find him a much improved player over 1927, his last major league season.

It looks as though Harold I. Traynor, third baseman, will be shifted to shortstop to fill the vacancy left by Wright, who was traded to Brooklyn by Philadelphia. A newcomer, James M. Stroner, who hit .367 for Wichita in 1928, is making the best bid for third base position.

Walter P. Johnson, new Washington manager, has his charges working out at Tampa, Fla.

The White Sox leave Chicago, Thursday, for Dallas, Tex. Eleven players arrived from there to join the team at Blackhawk, photographers and newspaper men.

Manager J. J. McGraw has appeared at San Antonio, Tex., to take personal charge of his Giants. He already has from there several games among themselves, as his club is the first to take on actual competition.

Wooden S. Cochran, most valuable player in the American League last year, has arrived at Fort Myers, Fla., to take up his duties as catcher for the Philadelphia Athletics. All salary differences have been settled amicably.

Not much has been said about Ruth in the news because he is not yet at the Yankees training grounds. He is spending his time playing golf at present.

## Coolidges Invited ON VETERANS' TRIP

WASHINGTON (AP)—President and Mrs. Coolidge have been invited to join veterans of the Twenty-sixth or "Yankee" Division of the American Expeditionary Forces in a pilgrimage to France next fall. The trip will be to dedicate a church which has been built to replace a thirteenth-century edifice destroyed by American artillery fire in the battle of Belleau Wood.

Mr. Coolidge was Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts when the Yankee Division sailed for France during the World War, and was Governor of the State when it returned. The veterans have asked all of New England's war-time and present Governors to accompany them.

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# Fashions and Dressmaking

## Sparkling Notes on Evening Bags

By ALIDA VREELAND

PROBABLY no accessory expresses more definitely the present luxurious and elegant tendencies of the mode than the modern evening bag. Those women who allowed themselves an evening bag in previous seasons, this year have one to go with every gown or matching evening slippers; while those who previously never possessed one of any description, have felt the necessity of acquiring at least one to complete the evening ensemble.

So attractive are they in the many glittering, colorful and expensive media in which they have been carried out, that a selection is rather difficult. The metallic or neutral bag is strongly favored because of its adaptability to all evening shades and jewelry.

**Regency Bags**  
Newest of all, however, and symbolizing all that Paris holds dearest in dainty eccentricities of feminine appeal, are the beaded bags made according to a favorite style of the Regency. They are fashioned of very tiny, pear-shaped beads massed so closely together as possible and are copied directly from bags of this period found in the museums of France. Undoubtedly they will enjoy a long vogue here because they are so eminently practical. Sometimes the white beads themselves form an all-over pattern in the way they are sewed on, but more often a delicate tracery of colorful Beaulieu embroidery is just faintly discerned through the frosty surface.

The forms of the bags, of course, are quite modern, and include soft envelopes without frame or any other ornamentation others, similar to the bag illustrated in the center, are the narrow pouch design with colored jewel frames and loop handles. Those of the circular full type usually are held by delicate gold chains.

Metallic bags are again coming forward in the fashion field as seen in the familiar fine gold mesh and a new enameled mesh which is quite distinctive. On a white enameled surface dainty Dresden floral patterns are painted resulting in a most fascinating transparent effect. An innovation giving prominence to the gold mesh bags is observed in the modernistic frames and clasps, one of which is shown in the lower right side of the sketch.

**Pearl Bags**  
All-over pearl bags established themselves firmly in the affections of women early in the season, and there is no sign of their vogue waning. Among the debutantes the flat envelope is most sought, while the matron finds more convenient the mellow and pouch bags, with their roomy interiors for carrying glasses. Prices depend largely on the fineness and quality of the beads and also on the workmanship in the frames, many being set with genuine stones. One of the loveliest pearl bags had a warm lustrous undertone of gold achieved by alternate gold beads woven with the pearls.

An envelope combining gold cloth and pearls sketched in upper left corner was tastefully carried out in rows of single pearls criss-crossing the gold foundation and adding a few diagonal gold stitches in the corner of each square. For newer, more attractive was the same model in silver.

Slightly smaller was another envelope in pearls on a gold hand-embroidered surface. Tiny five-petaled flowers were applied on the gold, each having a small pearl for the center. A gold cord and tassel were the complementary finish.

Vividly toned envelope purses are a handsome accompaniment to evening gowns, especially when embellished with jeweled embroidery. A blue silk velvet illustrated at the lower left side was diagonally crossed with rows of pearls, sparkling rhinestones dotting the corners. The same ornamentation was quite as pleasing on orchid and American beauty velvet.

**Alluring Eccentricities**  
Numerous eccentricities in cut and outline provide additional appeal in envelopes. Closed, some appear semi-circular while open they are like one large circle of brocade or metallic cloth, according to the material selected. A silver envelope illustrated in the upper right corner of the sketch is interesting in form with a scroll pattern embroidered in silver and gold threads. In-between spaces are filled with rhinestones, connected with long metallic stitches.

Rather tailored in appearance, but exceedingly smart, was a small bag of beige satin pleated to a self-covered frame, and closing with a clasp of marcasite through which a ring of dull crystal was slipped. Tailored

**Semi-Made Dresses At Their Very Best**  
NOW—for this Spring—have hinged gowns, especially when embellished with jeweled embroidery. A blue silk velvet illustrated at the lower left side was diagonally crossed with rows of pearls, sparkling rhinestones dotting the corners. The same ornamentation was quite as pleasing on orchid and American beauty velvet.

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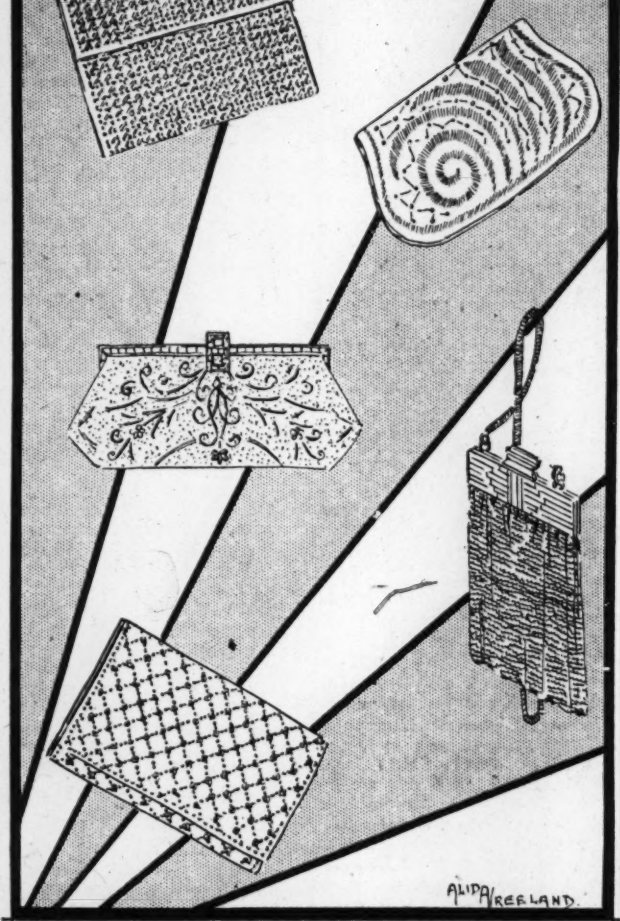
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white velvet bags are among the very latest arrivals in the evening bag

the soft silvery sheen of the fabric being high lighted with rhinestone ornaments or pearl frame. A striking model had a woven band of pearls down the center and continuing around the bag, starting at the clasp.

An increasing demand for accessories in dark blue is answered in a wide assortment of evening bags in satin and velvet suggestive of mid-night tones. A tailored flat satin model gave an evening sky impression with tiny embroidered silver stars scattered over its deep blue



NEW AND LUXURIOUS MODES IN EVENING BAGS  
Upper Left—Gold Envelope Crisscrossed Pearls; Right—Silver Envelope With Silver-Stitched Scrolls and Rhinestones; Center—Beaded Bag of the Regency Period With Tracery of Beaulieu Embroidery; Right—Gold Mesh Bag With Modernistic Frame and Clasp; Lower Left—Blue Silk Velvet With Pearls and Diamonds. All Models From Lord & Taylor.

## Making Men's Ties at Home

IN CHOOSING one of the most important accessories for men and boys' wear—the necktie—special care should be given to the quality of materials as well as to the matter of design and color harmony. While most men prefer modest colors, the fashion makers seem to have decided that they shall be gay. There is, however, a goodly supply from which to choose, so that no one need be inconvenienced.

The better ties in the shops, the all-silk ones, range in price from \$2 to a much higher price. There are cheaper ones, of course, but if these are not silk they will wrinkle badly and will not wear or clean well. The woman who is clever with her needle and a good shopper can make neckties at home and will find the following method helpful in reducing the budget; especially so, if there are several members of the family who wear these accessories. The hand-tailored ties are lovely and not difficult to make. They also have the advantage of being individual.

At the dress goods counters may be found many suitable designs and colors, but one must be careful in the selection of quality. Printed flat crepe or heavy satin foulard, at a price of \$3 or \$4 a yard, will be right. For the first trial, buy 20 inches of 40-inch material, or 21 inches of 42-inch material. Split this lengthwise on the fold and there will be

surface. Another fantasy in blue velvet took the form of a small round cushion with a clipper closing and pearl tassels at each end.

From France comes a new version of the embroidered bag in green and American beauty faille. These are pouches, pointed at the bottom, and call particular attention to their hand embroidery. A high padding underneath the gold threads lends a rather formal and striking effect to this needlework, which in addition sets off a bit of Aubusson embroidery in the center.

Gummetal rhinestone bags are another of the season's novelties, giving the impression of brilliance shimmering in a subdued light, a mysterious effect, due to the dark tone of the setting and the circle of black enamel outlining each of the stones.

For early spring wear, crepe-de-chine is a good choice of material. One blouselet may match the shade of the skirt with which it is to be worn; another of a printed satin or crepe may have a background matching the suit or harmonizing with it; a third can be of material similar in texture to the others but in a sharply contrasting tone. Still another may be of a lingerie character, with batiste, organdie, pique or silk gingham for the body, and trimming of hand embroidery, lace or decorative bindings, buttons, tucks and the like, folded ties or wavy suitable for a blouse, as when worn with the jacket the blouselet gives the same effect as a complete blouse. Extending as the vestee does to the armbolles, the jacket can be thrown open, revealing the entire width of the dainty little skeleton garment over which it is worn, with nothing to suggest that it is minus sleeves and back.

Blouselets are often finished with convertible collars that can be worn at any height that may suit the wearer at the time, and are extremely smart when closed with small buttons and handmade loops. When in contrasting color and supplied with some other corresponding trimming detail, this method of closing has much to recommend it. More simple in the making is a blouselet with a V- or rounded U-shaped tuck worn with a knotted tie or with one of the pretty detached lingerie collars now so modish. The lower edge of a vestee should reach well below the waistline and be finished in some effective way, being kept flat so as to be easily worn as a tuck-in without giving any additional bulk under the top of the skirt. Some are in waistcoat effect, especially those of satin, linen or organdie, home buttons, bindings and buttonholes of contrasting color furnishing the somewhat mannish type of trimming.

Blouselets of the lingerie variety are seen in handkerchief linen in pastel shades, and these, as well as the georgette vestees, often show a plaited frill around the neck, extending down the front. Handwork in tucks and hemstitching is a favorite mode of elaborating the French blouselets, with appliques of contrasting color attached by means of

## The Vestee Gives Variety

WHAT the French woman calls a "blouselet" is practically the same sort of a skeleton affair known on the American side of the Atlantic as a "vestee." The little frons play an important part in connection with the smart jacket suits, for they are capable of unlimited variety and are equally adaptable to the tuck-in or over-the-belt style of waist finish. As they are sleeveless and have merely a yoke or skeleton back, any woman with the slightest aptitude for sewing can make creditable copies of the imported blouselets now displayed in the neckwear sections of the department shops.

For early spring wear, crepe-de-chine is a good choice of material. One blouselet may match the shade of the skirt with which it is to be worn; another of a printed satin or crepe may have a background matching the suit or harmonizing with it; a third can be of material similar in texture to the others but in a sharply contrasting tone. Still another may be of a lingerie character, with batiste, organdie, pique or silk gingham for the body, and trimming of hand embroidery, lace or decorative bindings, buttons, tucks and the like, folded ties or wavy suitable for a blouse, as when worn with the jacket the blouselet gives the same effect as a complete blouse. Extending as the vestee does to the armbolles, the jacket can be thrown open, revealing the entire width of the dainty little skeleton garment over which it is worn, with nothing to suggest that it is minus sleeves and back.

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effective embroidery stitches introducing still another color or shade. The lower edge of such a blouselet is usually a wide hemstitched hem giving a belt effect and suited to wear either under or over the skirt. Partly worn blouselets lend themselves easily to remodeling in the form of vestees. After the sleeves are removed, the armholes should be cut away to eliminate any worn places and bound with the material. The sleeves will furnish long strips sufficient for a tie, and if necessary the back can be utilized, substituting another material, which will be concealed under the jacket.

## Fashion Nuggets

Some of the new tweeds can hardly be distinguished from the knitted fabrics, so closely woven and soft is their texture.

It is possible for one to possess appropriate pieces of costume jewelry for every change of gown, so moderate is their price. Such stones as rose quartz, lapis, rock and Japanese crystal, topaz, amethyst and onyx, supplying an adequate range of color.

Ankle straps adorn the clever little mules shown in satin and velvet. This only enhances their beauty but adds comfort as well.

Transparent velvet still retains its popularity; it is one of the leading fabrics used for spring wear in wraps and ensembles.

A clever ensemble of imported print is made by combining two fabrics of the same design but in different colors. One tone, usually the darker of the two, is used for the coat, making a very chic trotteur outfit.

Added to the evening ensemble for the debutante is a tiny muff of tulle to match the gown. Some are all tulle, while others are bedecked with handmade flowers—sprays of which trail gracefully to the hem of the bouffant skirt. In the muff is concealed a vanity case.

A few of the important shades for early spring wear include tortoiseshell, brown, grey, red, sun-tan, almond-green, and lime-yellow.

The favorite materials used in tailored jumper frocks for morning wear are wool georgettes, effinette, and voile de laine. The blouse shows detail in tiny tucks, while the skirt shows an all-around pleated development.

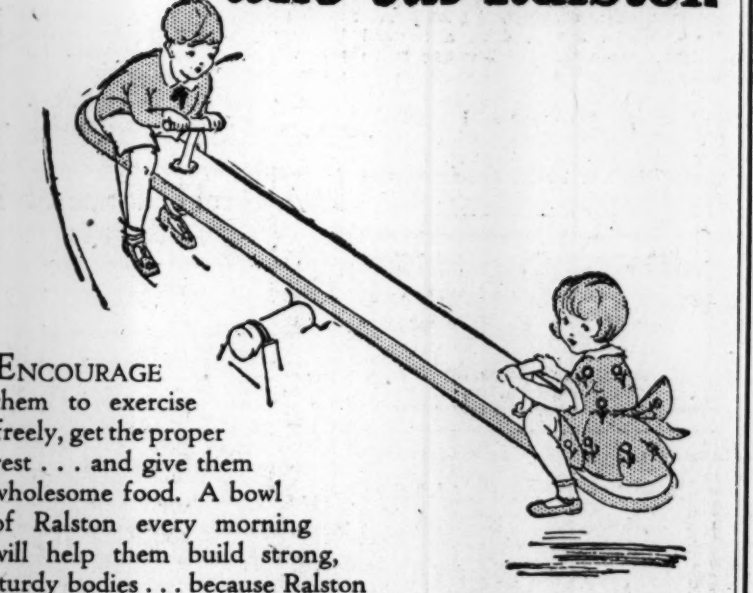
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## Rembrandt as a Fashion Prophet

By MARJORIE CARLTON

EVERY fashion writer knows that the newest way to wear a pearl necklace is back to front, with the jeweled clasp below the chin. It is entertaining to find that Rembrandt approved of this mode 300 years ago! One of his ladies wears her necklace just like that; it is a double choker with an enamel clasp from which hangs an enormous drop pearl.

The recent exhibition of Dutch art in London is fascinating from the fashion point of view, not only because it proves that the old masters—Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Terborch and Vermeer—knew all about the decorative value of gems, but because their pictures offer useful suggestions for the wearing of present-day jewels. It is interesting to discover that many "new" ideas are survivals or adaptations of a great period in the history of jewels. The choker necklace, for example, was worn as the Bond Street jeweler string them at the moment—with a seed pearl set between each large one.

Frans Hals likes pearls, too, but he paints them quite differently from Rembrandt. They are smaller and less luminous, and where Rembrandt's lady would wear a string of pearls twice round her wrist, and have a single row above her ruff, Frans Hals lady would wear a five-

or six-strand bracelet, and have three or even four strings of pearls round her throat. There is more gaiety in the Frans Hals pictures than in the Rembrandts, and he liked color in jewelry. In a family group, three of the figures wear brilliant pink corals. The mother and one of the elder daughters have a single string close to the neck above the ruff; the baby has corals hanging over her pointed collar in a long double rope that ends in a clasp.

Hals also painted matrons in black silk with immaculate collars, and cuffs deeply edged with lace, but he liked them to have a row of little golden buttons all down the front of the tight bodice, and he gave them a pair of jeweled gloves to hold, in place of the kerchief.

It is not surprising that Terborch, master painter of silks and satins—of taffetas so stiff that one wishes the lady would move so that her skirt might rustle; of lustrous satins and deep-piled velvets—it is not surprising that he fully appreciated the decorative value of gems, and he brought out their varying texture as faithfully as he did the texture of silks. He gave his ladies silver filets in their hair, allowed black pearl earrings to peep through clusters of fair curls, and tied pearl necklets with a colored bow to match the ribbons at the waist—a charming notion, this, which might be worth copying.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Poets of Aloneness

Poems and the Spring of Joy, by Mary Webb. London: Corgi, 5s. 6d. net. New York: Dutton, \$2.50.

The Heart's Secret, by Siegfried Sassoon. London: Heinemann, 3s. 6d. net.

There is an essential pitch to every writer's voice when he comes to maturity, which makes him predominantly poet or prose writer; and when he attempts to alter it we are immediately aware of a flatness or a tendency to strain. And although in glancing through anthologies we find that many a lyrical gem has been left to us by novelist or playwright, it is rare for the bulk of such a writer's verse to be more than merely interesting. The names of Thomas Hardy and Rudyard Kipling, for instance, leap to the paper in protest (and Mary Webb, a miniature more precious, and a feminine Harriet, and those aspects, might join them more timidly) but no one could prefer Kipling's rallying, hardy-gurdy rhythms to "Plain Tales from the Hills"; and as far as Hardy is concerned, it is not possible for us to say yet how much of a poet he was.

Not for worlds, however, would we be without the verse of the distinguished story teller. The artist who has not written his exquisite line or two must be as suspect as the "who has no music in his soul." Such verse has the interest and value of the confessions or the diary. In prose the writer soon reveals that he has half an eye on his public; but in his verse he is private and alone. So it is, we open this present volume by Mary Webb as if we were opening her diary. Here we shall find those close observations, those cries in the night, those miniature ecstasies and those delicately and tenderly written notes on natural sights which are woven into the stronger patterns of her stories.

In her poems Mary Webb turned away from men and women to nature; to the flowers, the birds, the winds, the trees and hills, to all the intricate gossamer of nature's detail, in a country where nature is tamed. Here is the kind country of the English pastoral poets, where nature seems to be tamer and safer than man.

Vireon—Vireon—  
Still the ancient name rings on  
And brings, in the untamed wheat,  
The tumult of a thousand feet.

Where trumpets rang and men marched  
None passes but the dragon fly,  
A hawk the grassy town, forlorn,  
The lone dot-bellows plows his horn.

And again her reverent observation:  
When blackthorn petals pearl the breeze,  
There are the twisted Hawthorn trees  
Thick-set with white and green and pale  
As golden water or green hail  
As if of storm of rain had stood  
Enchanted in the thorny wood, not  
And, hearing fairy voices call,  
Hung, poised, forgetting how to fall.

Her verses are more remarkable for felicity of observation than for felicity of phrase or metaphor. She is a lonely creature sitting very still.

Alone... the word is life endured  
It is the stillness where our spirits walk  
And all but immortals faith is overthrown.

Mr. Sassoon's mood is philosophic. Mary Webb was alone in the open air. Mr. Sassoon looks in upon his heart and his memories, as one standing alone in a room. All his verse has this pensive interior air. As the author of an earlier volume of satirical verse we have already come to regard him as a moralist.

The music of his lines is slow, profound and sad, the music of memory revisiting with its pangs, old scenes. The most effective piece of revisiting is the poem entitled, "To one who was with me in the War." It has the ominous music of "The Goodbye," whether it is poetry or not raises a lot of other questions, but sound is certainly grappled to sense in such lines as

Our mindfulness of old bombardments  
When the sky  
With blundering din blinked cavernous.  
Mr. Sassoon was one of the war

## 18th-Century Small Talk

The Farlington Diary (1715-1721), by Joseph Farlington. R. A. Edited by Joseph Farlington. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1928. 21s. net.)

A COMPREHENSIVE work which will long be consulted by history students in search of the local color of a century ago is completed with the appearance of the eighth and last volume of Joseph Farlington's Diary. Farlington was a landscape painter of some distinction who associated with the wits and politicians of his time in London and set down from day to day what he heard and saw.

His diary is a record of casual gossip and trifling incidents, but it also touches the historical events of a time of great political happenings. The volume now issued covers the period of Napoleon's fall and banishment.

It throws curious light upon how Sir Walter Scott and other now famous writers were popularly re-

ported before fame had come their way. "People who laugh," says Farlington, "shd. W. Scott be elected antiquary to the Royal Academy." William Wordsworth is referred to as "Wrapt up in self-approbation as a poet."

On the other hand, Farlington tells a touching story of the self-forgetful kindness of Richard Sheridan the dramatist. Sheridan was himself in prison for debt. "While there," writes Farlington, "he recd. between 4 and £500 to relieve him, but at this period a man who had been a tenant to him in Surrey, called upon him and stated that he was in the utmost distress, everything he possessed being seized for a debt. Sheridan asked him what sum wd. relieve him. The man replied that £300 would restore him to his former state. Sheridan gave him the money. Farlington pretends to smile, but pity shines through the cynicism affected by this nineteenth century man about town.

Having made admissions that would have damaged a lesser reputation beyond repair, Mr. Bell expounds those qualities in French that have raised him to the pinnacle of contemporary literature. What those qualities are is well known: the ability to probe to the depths of the subconscious, where with equal ability a hoard of experience has been collected during a lifetime of phenomenally acute observation and meditation; the ability to bring this

hidden treasure in a great surge to the surface of memory; the ability to deal with time as space is dealt with by the modern painter who refuses to allow laws of perspective and spatial relations to restrict their imaginations; to indicate by strokes so subtle as to be almost undiscernible the passage of time, so that the reader along the way by which he himself has passed, through the thickets and brambles of tediousness, clumsiness, prolixity and snobishness, through the 15 volumes of "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," that "Serbian bog where armies whole have sunk," he picks his way to come to the astonishing country of Proust's imagination.

At the outset he is gratifying by making admissions that establish a bond of sympathy between himself and his reader. He was prejudiced against Proust; he found the first part of the great novel intensely difficult reading; his style is often heavy and ugly. But he was possessed by a passion for truth, and for truth "he would make any sacrifice, would sacrifice ease and elegance, consenting if necessary to be tedious and unlovely."

Mr. Bell might have quoted the French proverb to the effect that the secret of being tedious lies in saying everything, for he insists upon "insignificant facts, platitudinous reflections, the obvious, the well worn, the three-fold, all are set down beside what is stranger, subtler and truer than anything that has been said down in imaginative literature since Stendhal at any rate." He treats facts as though he were a man of natural science rather than an artist. His gift as an expositor is not on the level with his gifts as an analyst and observer.

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tion of the vaulting as the eye becomes accustomed to the subdued light. There is one "fine careless rapture" worth, because of its sudden gaiety, every other line in the book. This is number IV. There are only eight lines to it. These are the last:

Whence you came I cannot tell;  
Only—with your joy you start  
Chime on chime from bell to bell  
In the cloisters of my heart.

V. S. P.

## "THE MILKMAN"



Illustration From "Plain Jane," Molly Harrower's Book of Children's Verses. (Coward-McCann.)

## As Mr. Healy Recalls It

Letters and Leaders of My Day, by T. M. Healy. London: Butterworths. Two volumes. 42s. net. New York: Stokes, \$10.

FEW history makers are good historians, and Mr. T. M. Healy, formerly Governor General of the Irish Free State, is not one of these. The Bantry boy who went out into the world, ill equipped in the matter of education, and became a railway clerk in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and afterward took such a prominent part in the proceedings of the House of Commons, has however collected a good deal of material which will be invaluable in years to come to the writer of the story of modern Ireland.

In his biography he adds to the world's store of knowledge of the life of the Irish Party, particularly his own part in it—by reproducing numerous letters which he wrote in shorthand to his brother, Maurice Healy, during the heat of parliamentary debate, or while he was journeying backward and forward to Ireland inspiring new movements, and it must be admitted, in many instances starting new intrigues. From the start Timothy Healy was an iconoclast. Even when he entered the Irish Party he did not surrender his individuality. From the first he revolted against the stern manner in which Parnell ruled his followers, and when he saw the opportunity he went into opposition.

Mr. Healy has few loyalties, and is deficient in the necessary qualities for a staunch follower or an inspiring leader. His bitter, caustic wit made many who might have been kindly disposed toward this brilliant K. C. rather avoid than cultivate his company. The one outstanding exception is Lord Beaverbrook. From

the time that Max Aitken came to England from Canada, there was a close and unexpected friendship between the two. The author has been able to visualize it. "He could see it in the hurry and in a certain breathlessness above the easy noise; he could smell it in the boots coming from the West, the raw foods, the suffocating odor of grain, the scent of meat, of pork, the homely smell of potatoes. . . . It mystified him, though he seemed to understand it, and it stirred in him a great affection for the people around him, and the clean light of the sun." Living—people—the clean light of the sun; that is the war on which this young writer weaves.

The list of characters is enormous. Their very names describe them: rakish Mrs. Lucy Gurget; Jotham Klore the Bully of the Big Ditch; Gentleman Joe Calish, the highwayman; William Wampy, who played

hidden treasure in a great surge to the surface of memory; the ability to deal with time as space is dealt with by the modern painter who refuses to allow laws of perspective and spatial relations to restrict their imaginations; to indicate by strokes so subtle as to be almost undiscernible the passage of time, so that the reader along the way by which he himself has passed, through the thickets and brambles of tediousness, clumsiness, prolixity and snobishness, through the 15 volumes of "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," that "Serbian bog where armies whole have sunk," he picks his way to come to the astonishing country of Proust's imagination.

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Mr. Bell might have quoted the French proverb to the effect that the secret of being tedious lies in saying everything, for he insists upon "insignificant facts, platitudinous reflections, the obvious, the well worn, the three-fold, all are set down beside what is stranger, subtler and truer than anything that has been said down in imaginative literature since Stendhal at any rate." He treats facts as though he were a man of natural science rather than an artist. His gift as an expositor is not on the level with his gifts as an analyst and observer.

Having made admissions that would have damaged a lesser reputation beyond repair, Mr. Bell expounds those qualities in French that have raised him to the pinnacle of contemporary literature. What those qualities are is well known: the ability to probe to the depths of the subconscious, where with equal ability a hoard of experience has been collected during a lifetime of phenomenally acute observation and meditation; the ability to bring this

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## History Made Alive

Rome Haul, by Walter D. Edmonds. Boston: Little, Brown, An Atlantic Monthly Press Publication. \$2.50.

THE Erie Canal in 1850, when the Big Ditch was at its best, is the central figure in a first novel by a young man not yet quite three years out of Harvard.

As always happens in a novel, there is a struggle. This time the central figure is partly victorious, partly defeated. The Canal keeps ready of Larkin, it loses Dan Harrow. Stripped to its bare bones, "Rome Haul" is the story of a farmer boy who worked for a year on the Canal and then went back to farming. The ingredients that cover these bones are of much more consequence. Mr. Edmonds clothes his slight plot with all the crude, noisy, variegated, highly specialized kind of life that "the canavars" lived, he peoples it with a great number of curious characters, racy of speech, rough in action, they are transported, after the Dickensian manner with repeated emphasis on some peculiarity. Among these characters—if one must have a person rather than a ditch for a hero—the hero is Dan Harrow.

The boats of all colors—grays, greens, blues, reds, muddy magentas—floating on their reflections, the strange folk, the great rough-hewn men, the sailors, the farmers, the emigrants returning East—the boats in all sorts of nondescript apparel but looking as if they knew how to take care of themselves. "Rome Haul" is a story of a year on the Canal, the speech and the deeds of a day now almost forgotten.

"Speed!" cried one of the boats. "You've no notion how them boats can travel. Better'n four miles an hour." Then the railroads came. "Railroads! Awful things, them railroads," said the boats. But the railroads were faster, and the Canal was beaten.

"The Erie Canal—it is the whole reborn of life," one old codger said. The author has been able to visualize it. "He could see it in the hurry and in a certain breathlessness above the easy noise; he could smell it in the boots coming from the West, the raw foods, the suffocating odor of grain, the scent of meat, of pork, the homely smell of potatoes. . . . It mystified him, though he seemed to understand it, and it stirred in him a great affection for the people around him, and the clean light of the sun." Living—people—the clean light of the sun; that is the war on which this young writer weaves.

The list of characters is enormous. Their very names describe them: rakish Mrs. Lucy Gurget; Jotham Klore the Bully of the Big Ditch; Gentleman Joe Calish, the highwayman; William Wampy, who played

## Introducing Proust

Proust, by Clive Bell. New York: Harcourt, Brace, \$1.50.

IN JUST over a hundred small pages Mr. Bell gives us a wonderfully illuminating commentary on Marcel Proust, perhaps the best that has been written on the subject in English. His method is of the modern painter who refuses to allow laws of perspective and spatial relations to restrict their imaginations; to indicate by strokes so subtle as to be almost undiscernible the passage of time, so that the reader along the way by which he himself has passed, through the thickets and brambles of tediousness, clumsiness, prolixity and snob



## THE HOME FORUM

## Meanings Between the Lines

"WHEN I use a word," said Humpty Dumpty in rather a scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean, neither more nor less."

"The question is," said Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things."

"The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master—that's all."

Thus does Lewis Carroll delightfully settle a question which has been settling far too long, and he settles it finally and conclusively.

What an Eldorado of satisfied hope this world would be if, outside of imagination, one could handle words with such excellent discipline.

How often have I paused, pencil poised, waiting for the teasing word, buzzing around my head like a mosquito, while I waited for it to light. Now, if I could have taken any near-by word and proved the master, as did Humpty Dumpty, how much more freely I should have been able to write, how much broader would be the strokes, and what a relief to the reader. If I could say with imperious gesture, "be gone," to the dictionary, and grandly snub the lexicographer, what a glorious freedom I should have; it would be next to flying, I think.

The word which Humpty Dumpty was explaining to Alice was "glory." Now, Alice had never heard glory defined as "a nice knock down argument," which was what Mr. H. Dumpty, had chosen it to mean, and she questioned his right so to define it. But Humpty was not to be swayed. "The question," he said with finality and finish, "is, which is to be master—that's all."

There are words which, even when you think you have found them and made them fast, are still capable of making any amount of trouble. Two of these stand out above all the rest. They can do more to upset the even flow of existence than any word of any length that I know, but—there, I was about to be trapped into using one of them. No use to delay longer—I shall name them, and have it over; they are "if" and "but."

When I say to you, "I shall give you a valuable gift, if—or, 'I should like to give you a valuable gift, but"—I have in neither case said anything at all, however generous may have been my intention, or however magnanimous my motive. The little boys say, "It will be a nice day if it doesn't rain." They say it only in fun, but unconsciously they are using a little mischief-maker, and, also without knowing it, they are epitomizing a drama. In school they taught me that "but" is a conjunction. I had to learn the rest from experience.

But (there I go again, I cannot get away from it) there are other words which adapt themselves easily and gracefully, sliding into their proper places with no fuss at all, and of them one can easily be master. Such words as wicket, bouquet, lane, lattice, lady, romance, poetry, crystal, chandelier, minuet, garden, fountain,

terrace, vineyard, shepherd, surprise, fit gently into the text, making no fuss about it, being always an ornamental addition to their surroundings. Then, there are the practical words like tithe and mint (meaning to coin), and moment, transition, and radical, and their like, which I am constantly rubbing between my palms in unfeigned relish. These words make good company for the more choice ones like desuetude or perhaps serendipity.

Serendipity! There is a word I should like to use! I never have used it, partly because I have never had it at hand when I needed it, and partly because I have never had an occasion which filled it, more especially the latter, for it will be granted that serendipity is a word that can only be used under noble circumstances. Serendipity, which happens so seldom, is such a pleasant opportunity that I shall save it until some day I am surprised myself by going in search of one thing and finding another equally pleasing and more desirable. No doubt Humpty Dumpty could have used "serendipity" and used it well, and it is exactly the sort of word he would have taken what a glorious freedom I should have; it would be next to flying, I think.

Sometimes a beautiful object will reach out to me; a picture, a piece of rare china, a woven bit of hand work or a fine-fashioned wood will reach out and implore me to frame it in words. Or again in nature, the sun on ice-clad trees, a burst of sunset color, or the blue-starred sky at night will call for me to witness, but at these times I feel so incapable of putting into words such a bit of art that I know if I had a pen like the north pole and a book as big as the world I should never be finished with my task.

But it is music that most gives me pause. It is so near to speech that it all but speaks for itself, and yet concrete expression will elude it, it is always a bit ahead, yet always promising success. Sometimes the great surf-like roll of an organ awakes deep emotion, but try to put that roll into majestic words and you can no more do it than you can, unaided, make the music itself. Then, sometimes in quickened fancy I have caught a lightly tripping waltz or a tender melody and tried to snatch it for my pen, but as the words trip or minuet across the page they lead me into a little dell with only a few light rhymes for my pains. Sometimes, listening to a symphony of sublime beauty, great waves break over me, leaving me on the shore washed by the sea, wordless and still.

Then, there are times when the simplest strain will coax my dancing pen to tap with even beat; a harmonica, perhaps, played by one whose only skill is love of rhythm and who cannot hush it, so finds the first means of expression near at hand. I know one in particular who can play a room full of people into tears with his simple melody. I have never been able to catch his mood with my pen. Then, there is a man who at the end of a busy day will take his violin and play his little son to sleep in the strains of an unplanned lullaby. I would like to record the look of understanding that I have seen pass between this father and son, but I shall never try. Just now it occurs to me that there are those who are able to read between the lines and I wonder if it is not possible that between the lines there may be a bit of that which the lines have missed? E. G.

## Darrynane

To me the greatest charm lay in the diversity of small features, the little hollows separated by ridges of rock crowned with the dwarf autumn-flowering fern; one floored with sand or a sward scented with thyme and starred with the incandescence of sea-holly; the next with sweet bog-myrtle, surrounded by the pale furrows of Osmunda and the crimson of foxglove, and loosestrife; another through which a rivulet trickles, hidden under a riot of fuchsia; and a few yards away an arm of sea-water with a room of their own, where flowers on its waving grasses.

These things hardly touch the chief requirement of a seaside place, which is that its virtues should be concentrated where sea and land meet. Those virtues must include rocks, with their stony shores, a coast is an inhospitable desert, untenable in a breeze of wind. There must be sand, pure white sand, that the water over it may shine with an emerald gleam between the purple patches where it covers weed-grown rocks, and of course the water must be clear enough to show this. There must be a little beach of pebbles, or rather of good hard blue boulders—the blue ones always seem to be the hardest and roundest—to rattle cheerfully when the swell runs in on them; and of course there must be from time to time a swell to rattle them. High-water mark along the strand must be traced out with a line of rare and beautiful shells, not with corks and clinkers, and low-water mark must be at such a distance from it as suits those who care for bathing in such a place.

Let there be rock-pools, out of which you can easily climb if you fall into them, and let them not be too completely paved with sea-urchins, whose spines discourage falling in, which is the way to learn swimming. And when you have learned, you should find a surge of deep water swinging under broken smooth walls of rock, and floating in this enjoy the most delightful motion that you could dream of. Or if your small boat lies in a creek perhaps a little wider, you may capture the same sensation, but not so intimately; and with the run at high tide your yacht ranging to the scope of her moorings, will give you her version of it.

There must be many places as perfectly seaside as Darrynane; there may even be some which are more so; but I do not know of any that you can bring your yacht into so completely.—CONOR O BRIEN, in "From Three Yachts."

## Blessedness of an Attic

The attic was close under the thatch, and there were many nests beneath the eaves, and a continual twittering of swallows. The attic window was in a big gable, and the roof on one side went right down to the ground, with a tall chimney standing up above the roof-tree. Somewhere among the beams of the attic was a wild bee's nest, and you could hear them making a sleepy soft murmuring, and morning and evening you could watch them going in a line to the mere for water. So, it being very still there, with the fair shadows of the apple trees peeping the orchard outside, that was void, as were the near meadows, Gideon being in the far field making hay-cocks, which I also should have been doing, there came to me, I cannot tell whence, a most powerful sweetness that had never come to me afore.

Only this was not of the day, but of summertime beyond it. I cared not to ask what it was. For when the nut-batch comes into her own tree, she dunnas ask who planted it, nor what name it bears to men. For the tree is all to the nut-batch, and this tree is all to me. Afterwards, when I had mastered the reading of the book, I read—

—His banner over me was love. And it called to mind that evening. But if you should have said, "Whose banner?" I couldna have answered. And even now, when Parson says, "It was the power of the Lord working in you," I'm not sure in my own mind. For there was nought in it of churches nor of folks, praying nor praising, standing nor repeating. It had to do with such things as bird-song and daffodillies rustling, knocking their heads together in the wind. And it was as willful in its coming and going as a breeze over the standing corn. It was a queer thing, too, that a woman who spent her days in scaking, cleaning sties and beast-houses, living hard, considering over gardens, should come of a sudden into such a marvel as this. For though it was so quiet, it was a great miracle . . . for when I was lost for something to turn to, I'd run to the attic, and there was a core of sweetness in much bitter.

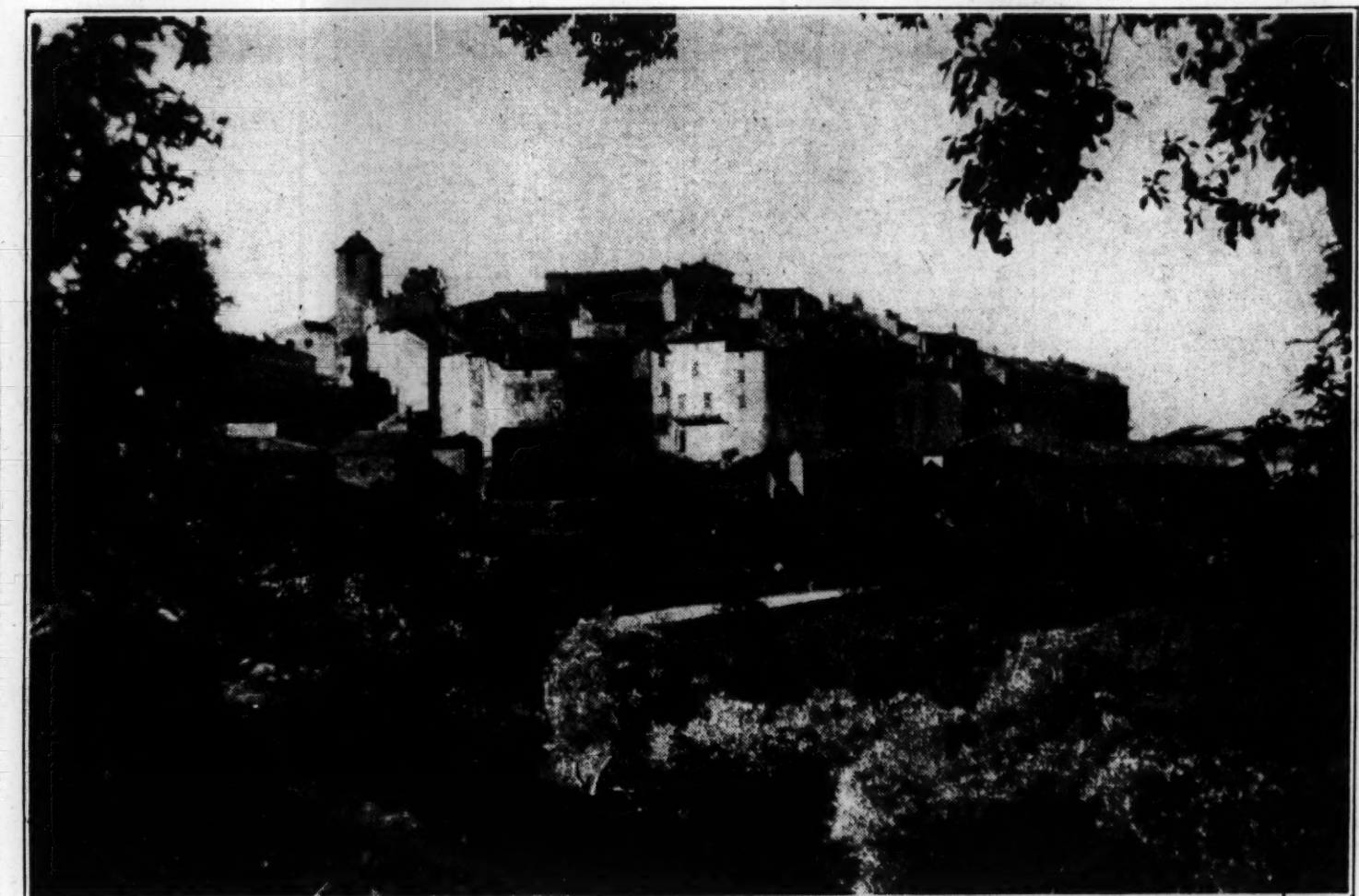
Though the visitation came but seldom, the taste of it was in the attic all the while. I had but to creep in there, and hear the bees making their murmur, and smell the woody, o'er-sweet scent of kept apples, and hear the leaves rasping softly on the window-frame, and watch the twisted grey twigs on the sky, and I'd remember it and forget all else. There was a great wooden bolt on the door, and I was used to fasten it, though there was no need, for the attic was such a lost-and-forgotten place nobody ever came there but the traveling weaver, and Gideon in apple harvest, and me. Nobody would ever think of looking for me there, and it was parlour and church both to me.

The roof came down to the floor all round, and all the beams and rafters were oak, and the floor went up and down like stormy water. The apples and pears had their places according to kind all round the room. . . . Just after the last gathering, the attic used to be as bright as a church window, all reds and golds. And the colours of the fruit could always

bring my visitation back to me, though there was not an apple or pear in the place at the time, because the colour was wed to the scent, which had been there time out of mind. Every one of those round red cheeks used to smile at poor Prue Sarn, sitting betwixt the weaving-frame and the window, all by her lonesome. I found an old lock, given up to the mice, and scrubbed it, and put a fastening on it, and kept my ink and quills there, and my book, and the Bible, which Mother said I could have, since neither she nor Gideon could read in it.

One evening in October I was sitting there, with a rushlight, practicing my writing. The moon blocked the little window, as if you took a salver and held it there. All round the walls the apples crowded, like people at a fair waiting to see a marvel. I thought to myself that they ought to be saying one to another, "Be still now! Hush your noise! Give over jostling!"

I fell to thinking how all this blessedness of the attic came.—MARY WERN, in "Precious Rain."



Ramatuelle in the South of France.

Photograph by P. Wellman

## Magnolia

Dusky and strong. You lift high your branches, Sway silently southward. Starred in rayed clusters, Green, glossy, shining, With thousands of leaves; Sixty feet high From the house to the top. Green cone of glory; Waking in spring With the beautiful cream-white cups of your blossom. Charmed into opening By the mocking-bird's mad bursts of song.

Gulfwards they know you. Where the chocolate-brown rivers boiling and fretting Sway silently southward Past the flat cotton-fields. . . . Marquette tied his boat where you stood overshadowing some bayou. Knelt there and prayed: LaSalle planted beside you the golden lilies of France, Proud and alone; You are the dream of a forgotten Empire. Louisiana and a lithe fiery quadron singing. Leather-legged hunters stuck your leaves in their coonskin caps, Calico-clad settlers tied your blooms to the bonnets of their wagons. —JOHN GOULD FLETCHER, in *The Virginia Quarterly Review*.

## How the Guinea Hens Came Home

It was spring in Louisiana—spring in late March. In the little garden around his shack Stoddard watched the guinea and almond flower, glenader arms of feathery white and deep rose. Underneath the wistaria falling in lavender clusters were violets, rich and deep purple. Roses bloomed in their conscious, precise beauty and the yellow "rose of Texas" hung on its bush in golden balls. Behind the shack peach-trees blossomed like pink clouds and fig-trees put out their large leaves.

As it grew darker Stoddard sat out in front of his little house. . . . He was waiting for his guinea hens to come home. He could hear them approaching all in their own good time, talking busily, calling out to each other in harsh voices. Closer and closer they came until they were in the adjoining field. With a great deal of fussing and a noisy flapping of their wings they flew over the high wire fence. He had built the fence for them. It never kept them in, but it gave them a place to come back to; and strangely enough no matter how far they wandered along the bayou or how far away the furrows they had ridged they always came home at night, squeaking steadily like rusty-hubbed wheels.—FROM "THE GUINEA HENS," by JOHANN TITZEL, in *The Century Magazine*.

## Lejlighed, som altid er tilstede

OVERSÆTTELSE AF ARTIKLEN OM CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, SOM FØRKOMMER PAA ENGLISH PAA DENNE SIDE

DER er skrevet og sagt en hel Del om de Lejligheder, der formodes at være forspildte og derfor for bestandigt gaet tabt. Hvis en Lejlighed var forspildt for steds, vilde en stor Procentdel af menneskelig Stræben være dømt til slaa fejl. Holdvis er der en Overflod af de genopbyggende Forhaabninger, som med rette naegter at hengive sig til en saadan Pessimisme. Paa den Livets Stige, som alle maa gaa op ad, behøver man ikke at blive modlys, hvis man, af en eller anden Grund, har forfæjlet et Skridt paa Vejen op over, da det første Gang præsenterede sig. Det rigtige Skridt afventer altid sin Tur for den nødvendige Fremadskriden, og den forbeholdte Tøven med at tage Skridtet, kan kun være et Bevis paa, at Forberedelsen til at tage det ikke var fuldstændig. Der er i Virkeligheden ikke noget saadant som Tabet af noget som helst godt; men i det, som man oplever menneskeligt, synes der under tiden at være Uforberedthed over for den Fremgang, som kræver en fornyet Anstrengelse og forlanger større Taalmodighed og Ydmyghed. Men alle saadanne Oplevelser bliver til sidst vendt om til Velsigelsener, hvis man vil tage Lære af den Lektion, man har faaet.

Tilværelsens Videnskab aabenbarer Gud, det guddommelige Sind, som den eneste Skaber, al-god, altid virkelige Intelligens, og aabenbarer det virkelige Menneske som Guds Lignelse, der uopbrøst modtager Hans Ideer og genspejler dem i fuldkomne og intelligente Virksomheder. Derfor, fordi Gud er allestedsnærværende Aarsag, kan man endelig ikke udelukke, at Saaledes frembyder hvert eneste Øjeblik en virkelig Lejlighed. Det er umuligt at bestige et Bjerg i eet Spring, og dog bliver Tinden omsider naaet, ved at man tager hvert Skridt med rolig Anstrengelse for at stige højere. Ligesom der i Virkeligheden ikke kan være nogen Lejlighed, der er forspildt, saaledes kan man heller ikke, gennem Forstillelse, bemægtige sig en saadan. Det er en overfladisk Slutning af det saakaldte dødelige Sind, der vil have os til at tro paa en pudefuld Klimaks. Hvis man kunde efterspore ethvert Skridt, vilde det vise sig, at det Menneske, som synes at stige til en pudefuld Forfremmelse, har, bevidst eller ubevidst, baade mentalt og moralsk, forberedt sig til dette Skridt. Den samme Sandhed benytter man sig af ved tilsvælende Fejltag; men i dette Tilfælde er det altid hensigtsmæssigt fuldstændigt at forandre sine Fremgangsmaader og begynde forfra, idet man trofast betragter hver eneste rette Bestræbelse som Forløber for det næste. Mrs. Eddy skriver i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Side 233) "Fremadskridt er Guds Lov, hvis Lov kun kræver af os det, som vi villig kan

## Atmospheric Color

Formless hills loom round about, the roads and marks of civilization seem blotted out; it may be some absolute desert for aught that appears. On the ridge closer at hand, and above the mist, stand two conical wheat-ribs sharply defined—all that a draughtsman could seize on. Even in winter there is about the hills the charm of outline, and the uncertain haze produces some of the effects of summer. . . . If a woodpecker passes, his green plumage gleams the more from the absence of the abundant foliage which partly conceals him in summer. The light-coloured wood-pigeons show distinctly against the dark firs; the golden crest of the tiny wren is to be seen in the furze or bramble.

All broader effects of colour must in winter be looked for in the atmosphere, as the light changes, as the mist passes, as the north wind brings down a blackness, or the gust dries up the furrow. Specks of detail may be sometimes discerned, one or two in a walk, as the white breasts of the lapwings, the dark ploughed ridges; yellow oat-straw by the farm, still retaining the golden tint of summer; if fortunate, a blue king-fisher by the brook, and always deep flashing emerald and ruby.—RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "Sea, Sky and Water."

Christian Science Læren bringer Haab til Menneskene ved at aabenbare, at Gud, det gode, er allestedsnærværende, og at Vildfarelse, som Følge heraf, ikke kan være virkelig eller evig. Gud, det guddommelige Sind, genspejles af det virkelige Menneske. At kendte denne Sandhed tilføjer det altid hensigtsmæssigt fuldstændigt at forandre sine Fremgangsmaader og begynde forfra, idet man trofast betragter hver eneste rette Bestræbelse som Forløber for det næste. Mrs. Eddy skriver i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Side 233) "Fremadskridt er Guds Lov, hvis Lov kun kræver af os det, som vi villig kan

udføre". Forstaelsen af og Tiliden til denne Sandhed, tilintetgør det saakaldte dødelige Sinds formodede Lov, som foregiver at kunne fastsette Love for Menneskene og at kunne begrænse Lejlighederne eller at lade dem mislykkes.

For at gaa sig fremad, maa der være en ihærdig Anstrengelse for at gøre sit bedste i ethvert Arbejde, man foretager sig, og saaledes forberede sig til at tage det næste Skridt. En Lejlighed, der tilsyneladende er forspildt, kan maaske være Resultatet af, at man er trojs i de smaa Ting. Dette kunde aldrig hænde, hvis dødelige helligede hvert Minut til deres højeste Bestræbelse, saa at hver Dag kunde være Vidne om en stadig Fremgang i alle de Foretagelser, der er et resultat af.

Denne ved, at det er et resultat af, at man har en ihærdig Anstrengelse for at gøre sit bedste i enhver Situation, kommer ind i, er den eneste Maade, hvorpaa den sande Karakter kan udvikles; og—ledet af en videnskabelig Forstaelse af Gud, som er muliggjort gennem Christian Science—vil dette tilvejebringe den formaalsjenlige Forberedelse for ethvert menneskeligt Arbejde.

Jesus gav sine Tilhørere disse Sandheder i Lignelsen om et Bryllup, til hvilket der—da de indbudte Gæster ikke fandtes værdige—blev indbudt andre i deres Sted. Senere blev der indkaldt til et bryllup, for at se, om de indbudte var tilstede. Der var ingen, der var tilstede, og de indbudte blev forspildt. Dette kunde aldrig hænde, hvis dødelige helligede hvert Minut til deres højeste Bestræbelse, saa at hver Dag kunde være Vidne om en stadig Fremgang i alle de Foretagelser, der er et resultat af.

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## Ever Present Opportunity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREAT deal has been written and said about opportunities, which are supposed to be lost, and, therefore, gone forever. If opportunity were lost forever, it would doom a large percentage of human endeavor to failure. Happily, however, there is abundance of recuperation, and those who rightly refuse to indulge in such pessimism. On the ladder of life which all must scale, there is no need for discouragement if, for some reason or other, one step up has been missed when it first presented itself. The proper step is always awaiting its turn in the necessary progress, and temporary delay in taking it may prove only that preparation for it was not complete. There is, in reality, no such thing as a loss of anything good; but in human experience there sometimes seems to be unpreparedness for advancement which demands renewed effort and calls for more patience and humility. But all such experiences are eventually turned into blessings, if one will learn the lesson thus taught.

The Science of being reveals God, divine Mind, as the only creator, all-good, ever active intelligence, and the real man as God's likeness, as perpetually receiving His ideas and reflecting them in perfect and intelligent activities. Therefore, because God is omnipresent cause, true opportunity cannot be absent. Thus every moment presents a genuine opportunity. It is impossible to scale a mountain at one bound, yet the peak is reached eventually by taking each step in the orderly effort to rise higher. Just as there can be, in reality, no lost opportunity, so there is no spectacular seizure of any. It is a shallow conclusion of so-called mortal mind that would have us believe in any sudden climax. If each grade could be traced, it would be found that the individual who seems to rise to sudden advancement has been, consciously or unconsciously, preparing for it both mentally and morally. The same truth applies to seeming failure; but in this case it is always opportune to reverse one's processes and start again, faithfully holding each right endeavor as the forerunner of another one. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 233), "Progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfill. The understanding of, and reliance on, this truth destroys the supposed law of mortal mind, so called, which pretends to legislate for mankind and to limit or miscarry opportunities."

In order to progress steadily there must be persistent effort to do one's best with each task attempted, and thus prepare for the next step to be taken. A seemingly lost opportunity may result from unfaithfulness in small things. This could never come

into experience if mortals kept each moment sacred to their highest endeavor, so that each day might witness a steady gain in all worthwhile undertakings. This sustained effort to do our best in every situation into which we enter is the only way in which true character can be developed; and guided by a scientific understanding of God, made possible through Christian Science, this will provide adequate preparation for any right vocation.

Jesus brought these truths home to his hearers in the parable of a wedding, to which, when some of the invited guests were found unworthy others were invited in their stead. Later, however, one was found present who "had not on a wedding garment," and when asked how he came to be there thus unprepared, "he was speechless," and suffered the ignominy of summary ejection, with weeping and despair. Coupled with this may be mentioned the parable, illustrating the undesirable results of unfaithfulness in little things, when a servant, entrusted with one talent, failed to put the money out to interest and increase it before his master returned to require an accounting. When the talent was found unaccounted for, the servant was denounced, and the talent was given to the one who had been faithful.

The teachings of Christian Science bring hope to mankind by revealing that God, good, is omnipresent, and that error consequently cannot be real or eternal. God, divine Mind, is reflected by the real man. Knowledge of this truth destroys false beliefs and releases mankind from its seeming mistakes and their consequent suffering. Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 12): "Whatever needs to be done which cannot be done now, God prepares the way for doing; while that which can be done now, but is not, increases our indebtedness to God. Faith in divine Love supplies the ever-present help and aid, and gives the power to 'act in the living present.'"

This encouraging statement is truly in accord with Christ Jesus' precious words, "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." These statements bring comfort to the despondent, and signify that there is no bar to God's love and blessings, when penitence is expressed in courageous determination faithfully to follow the true path, which Christian Science clearly points out. The opportunity is present today to accept the revelation of this practical and ever operative truth which guides all in right ways.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.)

## A December Primrose

From a Somerset garden there came a primrose in December. Through flowering so early, it got transplanted to a Yorkshire garden, before winter had well begun. Before the first snow had fallen, it came announcing spring. A rather primrose indeed!

The Germans call the primrose "the key flower" or "Our Lady's Key," for they regard it as the first opener of the door of spring. December certainly seems rather early to be trying the door!

Plants which lie awaiting the spring call respond to what seem to us false alarms, so eager are they to be about their beautiful tasks. Right through the winter season, there are such premature comings, stirring in us both memory and hope. For a single flower can awaken a host of gracious memories. Because of the memories it quickened, William Carey once told how a single English daisy seen in his Indian garden, the first in thirty years, was one of the most enriching and moving things his eyes had ever looked upon. Springing from some stray seed, in a consignment of other seeds, the daisy, which Carey found in India, for somehow it gave a vision of the English countryside, from which he had been exiled so long. It brought to memory flowers of his childhood and stirred his deepest and tenderest thoughts. So a primrose in December can give visions of the primrose of other days—those of last spring or of far-off springs, and recall the joys of discovery or of gathering. There is also the promise of days that shall be. The one flower is the forerunner of a host. The beauty revealed is but a hint of the beauty still hidden in every garden and field. Even in the depth of winter, the flowers are on their way. Great things are preparing. A primrose in December is indeed a token and promise.

So ikke bliver gjort, forsøger vor Gæld til Gud. Troen paa guddommelig Kærlighed yder den altdækkende Hjælp og det nu, og giver Kraften til at handle i det levende Nu."

Denne opmuntrende Erklæring er villig i Overensstemmelse med Kristi Jesu dyrebare Ord: "Den, som kommer til mig, vil jeg ingenlunde kaste ud". Disse Erklæringer bringer Troen til den modfaldne og tilkendegiver, at der ikke er nogen Hindring for Guds Kærlighed og Velsigelsener, naar Angeren giver sig Udtryk i det modige Fortsat trofast at følge den sande Sid, som Christian Science klart udpeger. Lejligheden til at modtage Aabenbaringer af denne praktiske og altid virksomme Sandhed, der leder alle paa de rette Veje, er til Stede lige nu.

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(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)











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## EDITORIALS

### Trotsky in Exile

THE New York Times deserves wide applause for its enterprise in seeking out the somewhat elusive Mr. Trotsky and obtaining from him a series of articles explanatory of his present strained relations with the Bolshevik Government. Perhaps the Times deserves even more credit for its courage in printing these articles, the first two of which have just appeared. For in the somewhat hysterical attitude of thought of many people toward the great Russian experiment, there is a widespread inclination to consider the purveying of news on the subject as equivalent to endorsement of the Bolshevik Government, even though the news articles be accompanied with specific disavowals of any sympathy with the Reds. So far as they have yet been published, Mr. Trotsky's disclosures are indicative of a very serious split in the forces of Bolshevism. The seeds of disintegration are evidently maturing fast, and whether those who are feeling the heavy hand of Bolshevik authority, or those who exercise that authority, may be right, it is quite apparent that the world revolution is much further off than is the revolution within the forces of Communism in Russia.

Trotsky himself might be accused of magnifying the importance of his own exile. It might be said that in expelling him from the country the Russian Government was merely getting rid of a trouble-maker, and treating him indeed with a measure of forbearance of which the history of that country when Trotsky himself was the dominant force therein does not furnish many examples. However, the exile submits a partial list of others expelled from Russia to distant portions of Siberia and Central Asia which constitutes pretty nearly a roster of the leading survivors of the October revolution. It is quite apparent that the more militant of the Bolsheviks, the men who took the lead in the overthrow of the Kerensky Government and the establishment of the existing Government, are much out of favor with the group, headed by Stalin, now in power.

How this situation may impress the observer will depend very much upon his own attitude toward the economic theories of Bolshevism. It seems to be apparent that the exiles were those who would adhere most inflexibly to the full measure of Marxian Communism. They constitute in fact the left wing of the party, and protest against the New Economic Policy and the apparent abandonment by those in power of the effort to effect a world revolution. To those who would welcome any indication of returning sanity in Russia, this ejection of the leaders of the left from power and from the country will seem to be a sign of promise. By the uncompromising Communist in whatever land, it will be condemned as an indication of weakness, and a partial surrender to capitalistic influences.

As the Trotsky articles proceed to completion they may be expected to furnish the best available key to existing Russian conditions, and the most trustworthy indications of the future. In this way they furnish a fine endorsement of the policy of printing news without fear of offending that section of society which apprehends that publication even of the truth may sometimes bring unpalatable results.

### Coast-to-Coast Canadian Highway

THERE is something fascinating in the thought of a highway across the North American continent, from the shores of the Atlantic to the far-off Pacific. Imagine a ribbon of road stretching its sinuous course across 3500 miles of orchard lands, skirting lake shores, passing between hundreds of miles of yellow, glistening grain fields, slowly mounting the foothills of the Rockies, and still more slowly climbing into the magnificent grandeur of the Rockies themselves, beloved of poet and painter; then, the summit once reached, exhilaratingly coasting down the Pacific side of the mountains until brought to a stop by the sea.

For the completion of this adventurous journey, but a few hundred miles remain to be finished. The prairie provinces and British Columbia have already expended, assisted by the Dominion, large sums of money on their highways, and they are still carrying out extensive programs in this direction. The Government of the Pacific Province has in prospect the carving out of two automobile roads through the Rockies whereby the prairies and the Pacific coast would be joined and a spectacular loop of outstanding beauty and magnificence brought into being. Canada's famed parks are also to be linked up.

It is true that the Dominion Government has recently given the undertaking somewhat of a setback by its refusal to undertake an outlay of a sum estimated by the Prime Minister at some \$200,000,000 for a coast-to-coast all-Canadian highway, but as the leader of the Opposition pointed out, there is only a gap, or more correctly speaking, there are several gaps, totaling about 600 miles, to be bridged, so that there is a strong probability of Canadian enterprise overcoming this hiatus in a long-cherished plan. It is an undertaking which has a decided international flavor, for its completion would add to the many thousands of American and

European visitors who now make the beauty spots of Canada their playground during the summer vacation time.

Is it in fact too great a stretch of the imagination to foresee the day when the traffic on the Great Canadian Transcontinental Highway will be so heavy that it may become necessary to enforce the "stop" signs at crossroads?

### Byrd Sets the Pace

LESS than three months have elapsed since the Byrd expedition set sail from New Zealand for the antarctic ice fields, yet it has already explored 10,000 square miles of territory by air, discovered two new ranges eastward of the Little America base on the Ross Sea, and sighted new land to the southeast, which now bears the name of "Marie Byrd Land," after the wife of the gallant commander. This probably completes the season's major discoveries, which must be regarded as merely preliminary to the main work to be resumed when the long antarctic winter is over. But sufficient has been achieved to prove beyond question that modern methods of organization and equipment, backed by ample funds, apply as effectively amid polar ice floes as in irrigating the sands of the Sudan, in exploring the Gobi Desert or in training the muzhik to run tractors.

Modern zeal for gaining mastery over physical surroundings in the quickest and most rational way may lack romance. The old-time explorer, adapting himself to the wild mood of the frozen South, seemed a more picturesque figure than his successor, who with radio concerts and other mechanical devices would tune the untamed regions to his own mood. The lone hero, who with meager supplies braves the elements in all their fury, will make a finer epic than the well-equipped team seeking not so much to brave as to subdue. But what the new method sacrifices in romance, it makes up for in its extraordinarily rapid achievement. The work of Byrd's four planes, radiating out from the base, streaking across unknown lands at 100 miles an hour, can uncover an entire new land in the time that it would take the old-fashioned file of huskies to struggle up a single icy escarpment.

Well equipped as the Byrd party may be, however, it is still a pioneering expedition. The determination to subdue the South represents a new mental attitude that is only beginning to bear fruit. Before the long months of winter inactivity and confinement are over, the good nature no less than the resourcefulness of every one of the twenty-five marooned explorers will have been tested to the full. However well equipped the American expedition may be, it will taste some of the hardships that Amundsen and Scott knew so well; it will find new meaning in Mawson's tragic return to his base, in Shackleton's terrible experience of having his ship crushed to splinters beneath him. But the intrepid young airman who reached the north pole in a historic sixteen-hour dash, and the loyal and well-chosen companions of his adventure, will not be found lacking in the true explorer's heroism whenever it may be called upon.

As another antarctic summer opens, dazzling new discoveries may be in store, but already the Byrd expedition has set its seal on a new method of conquering the ice-locked poles.

### The "Joiner" at Home

BUSINESS and professional men in Pontiac, Mich., have set a fine example which their friends in every other city or town may follow with profit to themselves. They have challenged all social and fraternal organizations by forming, without charter or the usual institutional ceremonies, what will be known as Family Night, Unincorporated. It is, perhaps, a peaceful revolt of the "joiners," those who, willingly or under gentle coercion, have identified themselves with an increasing number of "lodges" or fraternal bodies. The tendency thus to affiliate oneself with these organizations seems to become more and more irresistible as it is indulged.

And so it comes about that the home asserts its claim to its fair and undivided share of the busy man's time and attention. One night a week is all that is demanded of the novice. Perhaps there exists the hope that the environment will so strongly appeal to the initiate that he will apply for advanced degrees and thus become a confirmed member of the most ancient of the crafts.

Possibly, also, it may be found expedient to extend the privileges of the organization to all members of the family and household. Much has been said and written in late years of the tendency on the part of younger people to make the home only a way station for mere convenience. One evening, at least, may well be spent each week in the old-fashioned way around a reading table. The discovery has been made by some that one's own folks, when they become well known to one another, are just as companionable and just as good company as those who are met more frequently in club or lodge rooms.

### College Degrees and Success

A LIVELY debate in a London daily paper on the question whether a university degree is a help or a handicap to business men has just resulted in a draw. The arguments adduced on each side were as applicable to men as to women, and the conclusion reached would probably have been the same if the question had concerned both sexes equally. The strongest argument brought forward against the utility of a degree was undoubtedly the remark of one competitor that the knowledge acquired in a university course is academic and out of relation to the modern business world. At a typical English university one learns many curious things which are in themselves of no commercial value whatever; but subjects like book-keeping, which is of considerable commercial value, one does not learn at all.

This is a criticism which would probably find an echo in the hearts of a majority of the people; but there are some who think that it is founded upon a misconception of a university education, even when that education is regarded only as a business proposition. Looked at from this point of view, a university is too often held to be a place that should teach its students a set of magic formulae which lead to

business success; that is, it is regarded as a place for the dissemination of useful knowledge. But in this connection a university is not a place for the dissemination of knowledge of any kind, whether useful or otherwise. It aims rather at developing a capacity to acquire knowledge, so that its students, if they have profited from their training, will be able, as occasion demands, to equip themselves with the essential qualifications dictated by the necessities of whatever position they may find themselves in, with a certainty and swiftness impossible to one without systematic training.

A course in bookkeeping at a business college qualifies the student to attain a certain measure of success in one particular line of business activity; but a study of, for example, Greek and Roman letters, which on a narrow view is commercially so useless, is calculated to develop a habit of thought that can tackle with confidence not only one but any variety of business problem.

That this is becoming increasingly recognized by business men themselves is shown by the success of such institutions as the Cambridge University appointments board. Nevertheless in this very success there lies a subtle danger, the suggestion that one of the primary duties of a university is to fit its members for the business world. The earning of money, economic success, the gaining of a social position: these are not the things that a university exists to guarantee. It is concerned only with the higher aspects of daily experience, and with the preservation of learning and civilization. If these things were found to be incompatible with commercial utility, a true university would nevertheless still be concerned with them; but for the welfare of the business world itself it is fortunate that they are not.

### Making Motorists Responsible

THE compulsory automobile liability insurance law in Massachusetts, watched with interest in a score or more of other states, has undoubtedly achieved the goal toward which it aimed, but it has raised so much dust in doing so that the goal has almost been forgotten.

The primary object was to provide sure compensation to deserving claimants against possibly irresponsible car operators—the kind who may drive a \$50 wreck of a machine or a high-powered one on which barely the first payment has been made and have no other attachable property to make good the harm he may do. Except in one company, which became insolvent, those claims have been paid.

Discussion as to whether it has been worth while virtually to tax the owners of more than 800,000 motor vehicles to make sure that less than 50,000 persons a year shall not be deprived of rightful restitution seems to hinge mostly upon how the levy is distributed in rate making. Most of the visible sentiment against compulsory insurance appears to be sentiment against the cost, or allocation of the cost of it.

Motorists insist the rates are too high; insurance men declare they are too low. To keep the political factor out of the mathematical equation appears extremely difficult. State insurance at cost is proposed, but the car owner may question whether the cost would be any less in the long run.

Most active agitation has been directed against territorial classifications in rates, but some believe classifications should be made not merely by geographical lines but by the individual safety records of drivers.

Some arguments were made that compulsory insurance would tend to promote highway safety, but it should be remembered that this was not the primary purpose of the act. That purpose is to assure restitution to those from whom the motorcar has taken a member of the family, perhaps the breadwinner, and if it could be known what deprivations have been alleviated by insurance settlements which otherwise would have fallen unmitigated upon innocent dependents because of some driver's lack of money, there probably would be livelier appreciation of the law.

When the system has been in effect long enough to provide data from which to weed out bad drivers and perhaps reduce the rates for good drivers, then a secondary benefit may be reaped in safer conduct on the part of motorists. But until then, with flat rates for careful and careless alike, compulsory insurance carries little incentive for added caution in driving. In fact, simply to make a compulsory transfer of responsibility from the driver to an insurance company might have hazardous results in a state holding less rigid control over operating licenses than does Massachusetts; not that any driver would willfully run down a pedestrian, but some might somewhat relax their vigilance.

It seems significant, however, that there is no proposal before the Massachusetts Legislature for complete abandonment of the motor security program. There are many for modifications, but the one bill for repeal proposes substitution of the Connecticut-New Hampshire plan for requiring security from any driver against whom an apparently justified suit for personal damages is filed.

Evidently Massachusetts intends the experiment shall be worked out constructively. Other states, unless they wish to contribute to the laboratory work in rate making and safety control which must accompany compulsory insurance, may decide to wait for the fruits of Massachusetts' pioneering, but they may also do well to study or test out some of the possible methods of a solution.

### Editorial Notes

The owner of that Massachusetts Jersey cow, world record producer of butter fat and milk, got a silver cup, but the cow will remain contented with plenty of alfalfa, timothy, clover and a desert of cottonseed meal.

The staff of forty-three men necessary to man that floating airport to be anchored 300 miles out at sea probably will be as glad to sight a plane as a plane will be to sight the "island."

Every four or eight years March 4 becomes the most important moving day in the United States.

One antique for which use will always be found is the "New England conscience."

## Miami: A Nordic City of the South

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A GREAT hall in a magnificent school building crowded on a Sunday afternoon with some 3000 eager people. On the stage a symphony orchestra of perhaps 75 instruments. Of the players, fully one-half were women whose bright dresses, light and of all colors under the tropical sun, lent gaiety to the scene. The leader, Arnold Volpe, now of the musical faculty of the University of Miami, once the organizer and conductor of the open air Stadium Symphonies in New York and at all times a figure in the international musical world, lifts his baton. There is a moment's hush and the orchestra swings into Dvorik's symphony, "From the New World." And how they play! With what verve and enthusiasm! The president of Miami University, under the auspices of which the orchestra is maintained, leans back from his seat in front of me and says, "In most orchestras the players are paid for their work; these artists pay \$5 a year each for the privilege of playing in our symphony orchestra."

One does not find this enthusiasm for music, enthusiasm manifested equally by artists and their public, in communities given over to materialism. The crowded hall, the brilliant orchestra spoke volumes for that side of Miami's life which is otherwise inarticulate. One of the second violins is the leader of an orchestra which plays dance music all the afternoon and far into the night at a gay hotel on Miami Beach miles away. He must leap into a car as soon as the concert is concluded and, putting Dvorik and Tchaikovsky far behind him, speed off to the domain of jazz.

"Our morning rehearsals are interesting in one respect," said a member of the orchestra to me, "the hall is filled with players from the various hotel orchestras who come over to listen to the music for which they hunger, but are too seldom permitted to play." While the orchestra is under the auspices of the university, it is by no means made up wholly of students. Local amateurs and professionals from the various hotel orchestras and bands join in it, and all are not merely volunteers but pay for the privilege of practicing and playing under Volpe.

It is not in terms of musical expression or aesthetic accomplishment, however, that we are accustomed to think of Miami. Unfortunately, the name of that Florida city connotes in the northern thought nothing so much as reckless real estate speculation. Nobody appreciates this fact more than the Miami's themselves. And why not? None have suffered more than the people who are rebuilding stable values on the wreckage of the old inflation. And they are in fact rebuilding. As one of them remarked, "Florida has everything now that it had before the boom." On this substantial foundation of agricultural and horticultural industry, a climate well-nigh perfect for nine months in the year, and comparatively easy accessibility to the great population centers with their markets for fruits and vegetables, and their thousands of prosperous people seeking winter playgrounds, Florida must base its new prosperity.

One hesitates to fix a time when the offices in Miami's skyscrapers, once tenanted by real estate speculators and their satellites, will again be filled with more productive tenants. But what is of immediate importance is that this winter every available room in the innumerable hotels in the city and on the beach have been taken, and the Chamber of Commerce has listed every available room in private houses for the accommodation of tourists.

At the moment people ascribed these crowds diversely to the presence of Mr. Hoover on an artificial island in the bay and to the races. Each was no doubt a contributory cause. How many people, aside from his immediate entourage of about fifty, a President-elect may attract to his place of temporary sojourn there is no way of estimating, but the taxi drivers before the hotels seemed to scent a politician in every guest of any dignity and greeted him with cries of "Right out to Belle Isle, sir." There was very general gratitude expressed for Mr. Hoover's selection of Florida for his final days of vacation. The feeling was widely expressed that he was animated in his choice by a sincere desire to be of assistance in the rebuilding of the fortunes of the State, and friendly gestures of this sort have not been so frequent of late that the Floridians are likely to overlook so notable a one.

As you drive between Miami and Palm Beach you see vivid reminders of the boom in the form of paved and lighted streets laid out in palmetto barrens and wholly destitute of houses, or of monumental gateways which open upon nothing, or great and picturesque hotels closed and shuttered. The famous Coral Gables, famous in its conception, involving, as it did, the conversion by sheer force of money, of thousands of acres, far from the sea and wholly destitute of natural charm, into a city of stately homes and gorgeous pleasure palaces, is today largely a melancholy waste. In places it almost reminds one of the picture by which an artist sought to interpret Omar's lines:

Some say the lion and the lizard keep  
Their court where Jamshyd revelled and drank deep.

And yet even Coral Gables, most difficult of the problems which beset the neighborhood of Miami, is striving to pull itself together, slough off waste and deadwood, accept its losses and salvage all possible of the beauty which was brought into being by skilled hands and at

lavish expense. One should not be too sanguine of the results of such endeavors. The original plan was too colossal to be worked out even in a decade of riotous prosperity. Salvage now is complicated by desperate expedients, verging upon the practices which attended the final efforts of the promoters. But there is a certain definite and artistic value there and enough big capital is involved to give assurance that liquidation will not be all destructive.

But Miami is not Coral Gables by any means. Indeed, there are four distinct municipalities, grouped together in the public thought, but each with its local government and post office: Miami, Miami Beach, Coconut Grove and Coral Gables.

As a winter playground Miami Beach outdoes anything on the Atlantic coast on the United States. Palm Beach is more dignified, perhaps, more stately in the architecture of its hotels and its residences, but in the utilization of water for canals and lagoons, in the attractiveness of its homes, the decorative utilization of its open spaces and in the multiplicity of golf courses, bathing clubs and pleasure places generally Miami Beach is unsurpassed. I am told that the day of the bargain hunter, seeking to profit by the depression in real estate, has passed. True, "For Sale" signs do appear on a good many houses, but not on enough to give an air of any mad desire of all property owners to unload.

Moreover, I was informed by one in a position to know that more than 200 new residences were under construction on the beach, some of them in the \$100,000 or over class. And the type of domestic architecture which is being developed in this neighborhood is unique, artistic and wholly charming. In the main, it is an adaptation of the Spanish or Moorish type with tiled roofs, spacious patios filled with growing tropical plants, outside stairways with cloistered enclosures, loggias guarded by seemingly antique Spanish wrought iron grilles, which, I am credibly informed, are skillfully made in a suburb of Miami. But the tiles look as old as the Alhambra or Alcazar, and Spanish moss hangs from the newest of them through a clever device of some architect. When the aesthetic effect alone is sought, that architect is fortunate who need make no provision for heating, whose roofs need not be prepared to support the burden of winter's snows, whose walls need not be reinforced to repel the assaults of blizzards. Beauty can well be put first by the designer of homes in southern Florida, and as a result many of the smallest and least expensive residences in Miami Beach and Coral Gables are true gems of architecture.

The artificial islands in the bay, on one of which Mr. Hoover had his temporary home, add greatly to the beauty of the neighborhood. With a stately home embedded in palm trees, overhung with poinsettia and begonia, and facing a placid lagoon in which the owner's steam yacht tugs lazily at its moorings, the wealthy resident of Miami has little more to ask.

And, speaking of architecture, there is at Miami Beach a schoolhouse which ought to be a delight to educators and a joy to children. One-storyed, rambling, open to light and air as scarcely any building is—and none in a less equable climate could be—and apparently designed so that in the warm months the schoolrooms are practically without any walls. The buildings, of tapestry brick and with red-tiled roofs, cover practically a city block, with wide courtyards between the wings and ample space for recreation grounds. This is the most attractive and striking of the school buildings I have seen in Florida, although in many cities are modern edifices of a type distinctly adapted to the southern climate. Indeed, new schools, with good roads and monumental public buildings, are part of the benefits derived by the State from its boom days—not all paid for as yet, but nevertheless all completed and in use and contributing greatly to the advancement of the State, both socially and economically.

Essentially Miami is a northern city under a semi-tropical sun. Its sky line, seen across Biscayne Bay, is reminiscent of that of Detroit or St. Louis—vastly more impressive so far as towering edifices go than any city of New England. Its two principal daily newspapers, of a type creditable to any city, are owned by men from the North, one an ex-Governor of Ohio, the other a distinguished resident of Indiana. You miss wholly in this town the rather languorous manner, the soft drawl, the easy-going methods that characterize Mobile, Little Rock or San Antonio. For all the open store fronts, the tendency to do business on the sidewalks in January, and the lack of hats on men one soon wakes up to the fact that this is a community of northern men and women.

Moreover, it is a Nordic community. Seemingly the folk from north of Mason and Dixon's Line whom Florida tempts are the descendants of the earlier Americans. The southeastern European strain is little in evidence. This, perhaps, had much to do with the breaking of the ancient political ties in Florida, and the passage of the State into the Republican column. Unlike other southern communities, the people of Florida do not talk of this as a mere passing revolt against a bad Democratic nomination. On the contrary, they act as though the election of 1928 merely registered publicly a sentiment which had long been cherished secretly, and that the State will not reverse its action. As to that, what Mr. Hoover does in the next four years will probably determine.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Equality Before the Law"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of January 3 on "The Rule of Law" rings true for one of the most important elements of good citizenship—"equality before the law." Because "the law" confers upon each and every one liberty, opportunity, protection, it ought to be respected and obeyed. There should be less thought on personal liberty, on the severity of law, or on imaginary beliefs about "enforcement," and more friendly willingness to observe and co-operate. The upholding of law which all together operate to maintain security and prosperity should be a pleasure, and not the object of defiance or a begrudging compliance!

Well, indeed, does the writer conclude his editorial with this simple, yet strong sentiment: "It is of the highest moment in a tradition that the law shall be equally binding on all persons and at all times." This requirement of the Nation's federal and state laws is well set forth by James DeWitt Andrews, in his "American Laws" (Vol. 1, p. 25):

—THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS OF THE AMERICAN LAW.—The great fundamental points in which it differs from any other government established anterior to the American Revolution. The declaration of the equality before the law of persons subject to its jurisdiction. No power can be exercised as of a personal right (in truth a mere corollary of the above). Limitations are set upon all powers. The creation of a jurisdiction to test all acts by the supreme law, and the declaration of void and of no effect any act of any department or officer of government. The division of governmental functions and political sovereignty by subjects so that the national law and the state laws operate directly upon the individual. In these respects the people of the United States ventured beyond the limits of precedent and founded a new system of government based on their peculiar conceptions of right, law and government.

In these statements it is clear that personal opinions or "personal liberty" are never superior to law in the Federal Union. Surely, the "declaration of the equality before the law of persons subject to it" carries not only the assurance of equal rights and privileges to all citizens, but also an equality of demand that those so blessed shall recognize and obey the law in all of its prohibitions.

If those who occupy official positions would better observe the second provision, or point, above quoted, and enforce the law with discretion (not their own personal

beliefs or prejudices) one would then hear less about the offenses of zealotry in the enforcement of law.

An attorney in Chicago, who has long practiced in the courts of our land, gives his views to the writer in these words:

The law is exact and metaphysical, the crystallization of the truth of the ages; but its practice is humanly circumscribed and handicapped by favoritism. If all men of respectability would, whenever they are called upon to exercise their reserved before courts and other tribunals upon the law, and seek not ask for special favors of leniency, they would do much to aid in the enforcement of justice tempered with mercy, not only for themselves, but for all mankind. Respect for the law and its enforcement would then follow as surely as benefit flows from goodness.

Doubtless, observance of law will be practiced more and more as men and women see that happiness, success, and liberty are thus gained; for peace and prosperity are invariably and always the results of law, recognized and obeyed. We ought not to get into jail or part with useful cash in courts of justice in order to learn this truth through experiences which can be avoided.

—Chicago, Ill. DIXIE.

### "Back Up Your Vote"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter which appeared in the Monitor of February 1, entitled "Back Up Your Vote," has a ring true to me. The Nation has elected a President who stands pat for good government, with respect for the laws of the land and conscientious enforcement thereof. Good citizens also will stand by the Constitution—whether personally they agree with all of its laws or not, that is if they call themselves true Americans and real men and women.

Prohibition is in the Constitution, and prejudice cannot annul it, nor can arguments as to how "it was put over" change this fact; it is there and to stay.

There would be no necessity for enforcement but for the persistent disregard of lawbreakers. Obedience to law is the standard adhered to by good citizens and their desire is that all recognize the essential qualities thereof, in pursuance of their own good as well as that of others. Those calling themselves Christians will surely set the example of obedience to law and respect for same. In 1925 Calvin Coolidge uttered the following:

Those who disregard the rules of society are not exhibiting a superior intelligence, are not promoting freedom and independence, are not following the path of civilization, but are displaying the traits of ignorance, servility, and savagery, and treading the way that leads back to the jungle.

Baltimore, Md. R. B. STABLES.